Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XX, NO. 13. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 26 1883. WHOLE NO. 1001.

STORE FULL OF NEW SPRING GOODS.

Our Boys' and Children's stock Twice as Large as last season.

BUSINESS SUITS, Unsurpassed in Quality & Make.

Spring Overcoats, Fine Ready-Made Clothing,

TEN CASES

STRAW HATS

We have all the Correct Styles in Hats. An Elegant Display of **Children's Hats.** Children's Shirt Waists.

BOYS' Fancy Shirts

With Two Collars, Best Goods, Colors Warranted Fast, Only **$1.00.**

CUSTOM TAILORING.

All the Newest Materials and Colorings in **Fine Cloths** for Custom Tailoring. We can show more goods in this line and Handsomer Trimmings than ever before. All are invited to examine the New Styles and Fabrics. Everybody come and see our Spring Stock.

WORTLEY BROS.

NEW BOOK STORE

GEO. W. HOUGH

Huron St., - Ypsilanti.

1883 New School Books! 1883

GEO. W. HOUGH

1883

1883 New Scientific Books 1883

GEO. W. HOUGH

1883

1883 New Historical Books 1883

GEO. W. HOUGH

1883

1883 New Books of Fiction 1883

GEO. W. HOUGH

1883

'83 NEW SINGING BOOKS '83

GEO. W. HOUGH

1883

1883 New Magazines! 1883

GEO. W. HOUGH

1883

1883 NEWSPAPERS! 1883

1883

HOUGH.

GRAND OPENING

Saturday ✢ May ✢ 27 ✢ '83

OF

Schimmel & Showerman's

New Jewelry Store.

Huron Street, Near Post Office.

The Following Goods will be

GIVEN AWAY

On Our Opening Day Only.

To Everyone purchasing Goods to the amount of **$1.00** Set of Plaques.
" " " **2.00** A 75 cent Chain, or any article to that am'nt.
" " " **5.00** $1.50 Pr Cuff Buttons, "
" " " **10.00** A handsome Chain, Bar Pin, or Ear Drops, worth $3.00.

Immense Bargains in Watches, Jewelry and Silverware. Everybody come to the Opening.

SCHIMMEL & SHOWERMAN, HURON ST.

AND DON'T FORGET IT.

That **Frank Smith** has just received 10,000 Rolls of New Paper Hangings, embracing Everything in the line for Walls and Ceilings. There is Money if not Millions in Seeing his stock before purchasing. That everything in the Line of Picture Frames can be purchased especially cheap at the **EMPORIUM** just now. That the Emporium case of Jewelry is more beautiful than ever before, and full of better bargains than you can find anywhere else. And that everyone of the 1001 kinds that fill the three floors of that store has been newly stocked. And all of it marked on the principle of quick sales and small profits. Please call and examine. It will pay you big.

IT IS FUN TO SHOW GOODS

Our Temples

OF

Knowledge and Learning.

MONUMENTS OF HONOR To Our City.

A Visit to our Public Schools.

Their Excellent Condition. A Theme of Interest to our Intelligent Readers.

As we stated last week we found it impossible in one day to do justice to the High School department. We therefore give a continued account this week, a general synopsis, or brief record of the work being done in this department. We visited the ward schools last Monday, an exceedingly gratifying visit on our part. Taking the entire day. Having to be abroad one day, and the balance of time unexpectedly absorbed in other directions we are per-force of circumstances compelled to forego our account of these schools until the next issue. The record of these schools will occupy all the space we have at command, a page would not exhaust the theme and are worthy a separate article unmixed with central building affairs.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

(continued from last week)

The High School offers the advantages of academic instruction in four courses: viz. Classical, Latin, Scientific, and English. Each of these courses leads to a corresponding course in the University, to which graduates are admitted on their diplomas.

Although the school is well equipped for preparing students for the University, yet, if that were its only work, great injustice would manifestly be done to the majority of those who enter the high school. The work in the Scientific and English departments keeps all the characteristics that have made them so deservedly popular. But especial attention is given to making all the studies as practical as possible and yet acquire that discipline of mind which is the best preparation for active life.

As the department of sciences shows comparatively the greatest improvement in the workings of the school, the brief history that follows, of this department for the past year, gives in detail its main lines of work:

Although this department of the school is yet in a transition period, the records of the past year are gratifying and show that a just proportion ofthe patrons of the school are interested in its teachings and success.

At the beginning of the year the Board of Education expended a generous sum which has been wisely and economically invested in apparatus, chemicals and working tables so that the students of this department have been enabled to do actual work in the sciences thus reducing to practice what is only too often simply learned by rote from books.

The following items will be of interest to all as showing briefly the more important points brought out in each class:

PHYSIOLOGY.

This class has pursued a good and thorough course in physiology and hygiene. The underlying principles have been brought home, to each student's mind, in their application to the laws of health and diet. While the structure or anatomy of the human system has been freely illustrated by charts and the dissection before the class of such organs as the heart, eye, lungs, etc.

PHYSICS.

This subject has received, in addition to the usual routine work, especial attention in its mathematical relations, the derivation and application of formulas and the solution of problems by graphical methods. Illustrations and experiments have been liberally provided.

CHEMISTRY.

No other preparatory school in the state perhaps, has done better or more thorough work in this subject. The class has done all the usual work of general chemistry in addition to which the principles of qualitative annalysis have been duly learned, thus well illustrating the principles of the sciences in general. The students have become expert in chemical manipulation as well as good analysis. Working at their tables they have determined in both the art and dry ways the composition of many difficult solutions, solids, ores, powders, etc. etc.

In his report to the Faculty U. of M. Professor Langley, a specialist in this science, speaks most highly of the work done by this class. It is hoped that the Board will make provision another year for the pursuance of the study of physics in a similar manner.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

This study has been an interesting one. Special attention has been given to the causes which underly the phenomena of nature. It may well be termed an introduction to the Sciences.

BOTANY.

The class in botany is doing good work. Each student is provided with a press, Herbarium, glass, record, etc., and is accumulating and analyzing the required seventy five specimens. Twice each week the class may be seen on its way to the woods in search of flowers.

The work of the other departments of the high school does not differ materially from that done in previous years. So that to a visitor the work here is the same as before.

The teachers speak very highly of the enthusiastic work done by their pupils. The enthusiasm has been heightened by the increased attendance which has marked the year's work and which reminds one of old times of the Seminary.

The loss of the building in '79 and the consequent demoralization of the school, brought its reputation throughout the state to a low ebb. But gathering strength with the years, that reputation is growing again. The average attendance in '77-78, was twenty four; '78-79, twenty-eight; '79-80, forty; 80-81, seventy; 81-82, eighty three; and in eight months of '82-83, one hundred. The number enrolled for this last period has been 121.

THE MAY FESTIVAL.

The May Festival held at the M. E. Church last week Friday evening was a grand success. The net receipts were over $90. The refreshments, ice cream, etc., were superb. But the best was the mental feast in advance. The church was so crowded that when the reporter reached it, which was late on account of being publication day, he had to content himself with a seat near the door, and could not hear half of the exercises.

Mrs. Worden read so distinctly as to be heard, and her poem, "May Greeting,' was one of her best. Petrella—transcriptio, (Themes from "Ione,") organ solo by Prof. Hewitt, was the finest thing we ever heard in organ music. He brought out the full capacity of the organ and his masterly power. He was enthusiastically encored.

"Stars of a Summer Night," by an octette, and "Crowned with the Tempest," by Prof. Foote's choir, were worthy of their leader, and well applauded. Mrs. T. C. Owen's elegant song captured the audience. Mr. E. M. Comstock gracefully presided and at its close introduced Miss Eva Dansingburg, who in behalf of the Young People's Society gave a neat and artless invitation to all to patronize the refreshments and ice cream in the lecture room.

The musicvl entertainment was under the direction of Profs. Foote and Hewitt. Mr. Hewitt gave an original overture organ solo that attracted the special attention of good musical ears and tastes.

WHAT A TIME.

Sunday evening, May 20th, began one of the severest storms of long continuance we have any memory of, snow fell the 21st and 22d. The cold was more severe, so far as resisting it, than in mid winter. So late snow and such intensity of cold goes beyond the range of our past experience. How is it Bro. Bemis?

STRIKING.—Mrs. Dunham, teacher of the 1st Primary has a striking picture of a cow and sucking calf on her blackboard, the cow's tail is represented switched out. The name of every tardy pupil is written for all to see at the end of the cow's tail. It is rare for a boy or girl to be seen swinging there.

Decoration Day!

WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 30th.

Eloquent Speakers Provided.

The day will be observed in a manner that will do worthy honor to the martyred dead.

A Meeting of Citizens

Will be held at Capt. Allen's office Monday evening, at 7½ P. M., to make suitable preparations.

MARRIAGE ANNIVERSARY.

A very enjoyable occasion, of the anniversary and surprise nature, occurred at the house of Mr. Henry D. Platt of Pittsfield, on Tuesday evening of last week. To the marvel of those who know them in their scarcely less than blooming healthfulness, it seems that Mr. and Mrs. Platt have been held in the silken cord of matrimony for a space of twenty years. Those of their friends, who were cognizant of this fact, determined to make them aware of the regard in which they are held, and have, for themselves in the doing of it, a good time. Therefore under the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Elliot and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith, there began to congregate at the Platt mansion about eight o'clock in the evening a company that soon crowded it to the utmost of its comfortable capacity. The bride and groom of twenty years, *strange to relate*, were absent from home; quietly taking tea, upon invitation with their neighbors, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Campbell. Having been notified of the presence of callers, they hastened to their home, where their radiant faces, and warm welcome, soon assured their self-invited guests that their coming was looked upon, in no sense, as an intrusion.

Beside much and pleasant social intercourse, the presentation of a handsome china dinner service was a part of the program of the evening. The few words, attending this presentation were said by Dr. Mc. Corkle. Having spoken of the pleasure, and the sadness, attendant upon different anniversaries, he confidently affirmed his belief that this one awakened only happy memories. Referring to Tupper's declaration that "a good wife is from the Lord," he cordially recognized the truthfulness of it; but expressed a little pique, at the Poet, that he did not go far enough to say that a good husband is also from the Lord.

After some reference to the pleasure those present enjoyed, in congratulating them upon this anniversary of their marriage; and some intimations as to the suggestiveness of the presents they brought; he asked Mr. and Mrs. Platt to accept the service as a small token of the esteem in which they are held by their many friends.

Mr. Platt, after a moments hesitation, intimated that he was more nearly put beyond the power of expression than was usual for him. He soon found his speech, however, affirming his pleasure in surprises *when they were on some one else*, and his gratification that he was not found this time, as on a former like occasion, in his farmer dishabille. After warm expressions of the pleasure of his wife and himself in the society of their friends, and their gratification at all times, in welcoming them as guests, he accepted the token of regard they had brought, with expressions of appreciation for himself and wife.

Following this, under the Divine blessing invoked by the Rev. Mr. Elwood, the company partook of a repast that would well have graced the board of a king.

As the small hours were approaching all betook them to their homes, leaving Mr. and Mrs. Platt, not without many words of cheer, to start upon another stage of life's journey. M.

Last Sunday evening, Rev. Mr. Elwood, at the Methodist church finished a course of lectures on amusements, this being the fourth lecture. The topics of the previous evenings were "Amusements in General." "Theater Going and Dancing." Card playing and billiards were discussed in the last lecture. Text, II Timothy 3:4 "Lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God." The ground taken was that a tree is known by its fruits. Experience has shown that persons becoming fond of these games in the home circle or in other places where the moral atmosphere was all that could be desired, were influenced by this fondness to frequent places where, step by step, they were led to become drunkards or gamblers. That this was not sure to follow in every case, but that each person that in any way encouraged indulgence in either of these games, was responsible for the influence exerted over friends whose desire to gratify their tastes thus formed might lead them astray. Amusements were not decried, nor the young urged to forego all seeking after legitimate passtimes. They were warned of the breakers found in certain channels, avoided by the prudent. Next Sunday evening Mr. Elwood will begin a series of talks on the "Vices of the Tongue." Number one will treat of "Lying." The music forms an entertaining feature of the services. The congregations are good.

"Them Are Pills."

One of our old residents, though not old in years, who has a keen appreciation of quiet fun, and bears the reputation among his intimate friends, of a wag, has given us the following amusing incident of the early days in this vicinity. It illustrates some of the difficulties experienced by the early settlers in procuring proper medical attention before the University, then in in its infancy, poured out its annual contribution of pill compounders, to float into the small clearings in the tall timber, and "grow up with the country." Our narrator gives the incident as follows:

One day I was returning from a neighboring settlement, and nearing town by way of the "bogus swamp," when I discovered, some distance in advance, an old lady standing beside the road, and in front of a newly-built log cabin on the border of a "chopping." Under the dingy ruffle of her cap shone the bright, broad, brass bows of an ancient pair of "specs," from under which, with her face elevated skyward, she peered at me inquiringly as I halted and bid her "good afternoon."

"Say," said she, "are you a doctor?"

"No," I answered, "I am not a doctor of physic; I am——"

"Wal," she interrupted, "I guess we don't want any more physic; 'pears like we want something' else. My ol' man's awful sick. Ye can't come in an' see 'im, can ye, jest a minit?"

"Oh, certainly," I replied and making my horse fast to the nearest sapling, I followed the cap, spectacles, and little old woman into the primitive abode. As we entered, she said:

"He's been sorter ailin' for going' on two weeks now, an' finally he sent to town an'—Albert, turn over here; here's a man wants to see ye."

"Good afternoon," I said, as he opened his large, sallow eyes and looked beseechingly up at me. "How do you do?" I said.

"Do?" he replied, faintly.

"You seem to be pretty sick," I remarked.

"Wal," he said, "you bet."

"Ague?"

"No."

"Diarrhea?"

"No."

"Pretty bilious," I ventured.

"Wal, no—not now; not exactly;" he replied, faintly. "I'll be dumbfounded if I know what does ail me. I've been comin' down fur a week or two; gittin' wus an' wus every day, till I see I'd got to do somethin,' so I sent to town by one of the neighbors fur some quinine or somethin,' an' he brought me a box of pills. The ole woman read all the printed papers that come around 'em. I don't remember what it said about 'em; 't any rate I took five or six that afternoon, an' I only felt wus and wus. So at night I took five or six moré, on goin' to bed, an' I tell ye, Cap'n, I was as sick as a hoss all night. This morin' I made up my mind ef them are pills was good fur anythin' I'd know it, an' so I took the rest on 'em all to one'ct'. Would 'ye believe it, I'll be dumbfounded ef I aint 'bout ten times wus'n I was 'fore I took the fust dost. An'," continued the sick man, as he weakly turned his head to one side and settled down beneath the clothes, "I've jest got my 'pinion o' them ready-made pills an' things. I'm done takin' patent medicines, you bet ef I live to git shet o' this."

Expressing the hope and belief that he might in time renew his health and happiness since the medicine was exhausted, I mounted my horse and resumed my ride, reflecting with wonder upon the recuperative powers of nature even under difficulties.—*Lansing Republican.*

Tresses In the Market.

Thieves entered the house of a family named Smith, living at Allentown, Pa., recently, and, chloroforming the inmates, cut off the long black hair of the daughter, a young lady sixteen years of age. This naturally suggested inquiry as to whether the hair supply was scant, and where it was to be supplied from. In a tour of investigation a Philadelphia *Times* reporter dropped in at Mrs. Buch's. That lady was deftly plaiting a wig on a wooden block or dummy. She was a little alarmed at first, but when the scribe explained the object of his visit proceeded to describe the manner of obtaining hair in Europe and America.

"You see, in Germany," said the lady, "there are men going around all the time among the country girls to buy up their hair. They pay a silk handkerchief, or apron, and sometimes a couple of dollars. As a rule, a girl's hair grows again every three years, but that varies considerably much with the person. Now, my brother-in-law's mother, who died at ninety years of age a couple of years ago, used to have her hair cut twice a year. It was silver gray and very valuable."

"What is done with the hair after the girls sell it?"

"There are big factories in the large towns. The hair is cleaned and sorted, and then sold at prices varying with its color and quality. A good deal of it comes to this country. The most valuable shades are gray, blonde and white. Ashen blonde is very dear. The true shade will bring twenty dollars an ounce. The most expensive of all is gray. It is worth ten to fifty dollars an ounce, according to its length. A lady bought a gray switch in New York the other day and paid $800 for it. Black hair is the cheapest. Any hair can be dyed black."

"Don't some of the hair used in the business come from the dead?"

"Very little of it. It can always be known by the touch. It seems to be dead and dry, just like straw."

"Do American women sell their hair?"

"No; the people are not poor enough. Now and then you see a woman with a superb head of hair, worth fifty or one hundred dollars, but she will not part with it. The convents supply us with a good deal of hair. The Sisters sell it twice a year. Occasionally a little girl comes and sells her hair, but a grown woman never."

"What is this beautiful blonde hair?" asked the reporter, turning some over in a box.

"Why, that's Chinese hair bleached. Some of it is imported from China, and then the Chinamen here in the city sell us their hair. Theatrical people use it. A Chinese hair switch can be bought for one dollar or one dollar and a half. There is a Chinese laundry a few doors from here. The laundrymen sell us their hair very cheaply—only seventy-two cents a pound. It is so short it isn't worth much. When they sell us long hair we pay three to five dollars a pound. The blonde-bleached Chinese hair goes through a refining process; it is soft as silk—just feel it."

"How about the hair of colored people?"

"Their hair is too short. Can't do anything with it in our line, unless it be to make up wigs and beards for the negro minstrels. It would be useful then, because it always stays in curl. The hair of negro women doesn't grow long; ten inches would be quite out of the ordinary."

"Where else do you get hair from besides Germany?"

"From Naples. This is the poorest hair in the trade. It is coarse and has roots growing on it. It is dyed a dark brown, but fades to a reddish gray or black in a short time. It is dirty and unpleasant to handle. I have been told that it is hair taken from bodies that have laid in the ground many years. That accounts for the long roots. The Swedes send us beautiful long hair. We pay three to twenty dollars an ounce for it."

"Where does the best hair come from?"

"From Paris."

Saved From the Jaws of a Lion by an Elephant.

An old showman tells the following exciting story of his experience when connected with a well-known menagerie during an engagement at Smithland, Ky.: "After the exhibition was over," he says, "I passed into the menagarie to talk to the watchman. From some cause he was absent from his post, and I walked across the amphitheater toward my old friend the elephant to give him an apple, for we were the best of friends. He was one of the largest elephants I ever saw, and was as good-natured as he was large. I was about half across the ring when I heard a growl, and looking around saw to my horror one of the lions out of his cage and approaching me in a crouching manner, ready for a spring. I thought of a thousand things in a moment, and among them I must have regretted perpetrating so many old worn-out jokes at the performance that night. I had sufficient presence of mind to realize my dangerous situation and to know that it required the utmost caution to extricate myself from it. One hasty motion on my part and I would be in the jaws of the monster. I felt that my only hope was the elephant, if I could reach him, but he was chained by the foot and could not reach me. Nearer and nearer came the lion, waving his tail in a manner that meant business. If I turned my back he would spring; if I took my eyes from him I was lost. It was a terrible moment. I glided backward swiftly as I dared. I had another fear. I feared stumbling backward and knew if I did fall I would never rise, but that where I fell would make a meal for that lion. As I neared the elephant I saw that the lion understood my movement, and fearing he would be balked of his prey he prepared to bring the matter to a crisis. I then saw that I had but one hope, to rush with all my speed to the elephant. I think I must have jumped twenty feet when I turned, and I know the lion jumped thirty, but he just missed me. How I completed the race I do not know. I only knew that the elephant's trunk was around my waist and he was lifting me up on his head. I only knew that I was saved."—*Washington (D. C.) Gazette.*

Coffee is King.

It cannot be denied that Brazil depends largely for her prosperity on a single product. "Coffee is King," they say in Rio; and well they may, for its production represents more than half of the average value of the exported produce for the last 14 years. Since 1876, inclusive, it has exceeded this proportion. In the year 1876–7 the value of coffee exported was £11,211,100, and in the year 1877–8, £11,020,500, out of a total export of £19,556,300 and £18,634,900 in two years respectively. In 1878–9 it gave £11,348,100 out of a total of £20,405,700, which included cotton, sugar, hides, india-rubber, mate, tobacco, gold, and diamonds. In quantity, the export of coffee in these years was nearly one-half the total annual consumption of the world. The importance, therefore, of its production is apparent. It appears, however, to rest on a secure basis. The Brazilian planter can compete successfully with any other planter in the markets of the world, and will be aided largely by the economy of transport afforded by the new communications with the sea-board. The culture of the plant is not, fortunately, dependent on slave labor. Official statistics show that, so far back as seven years ago, more than half the labor employed in the Provinces of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Geraes, and San Paulo, was free—the proportion being 662,371 free and 521,102 slave laborers, a proportion increasing every year. It must, nevertheless, be admitted that to depend so largely on one production is not wise. Prudence would dictate the desirability of encouraging the cultivation of other agricultural products. The means of doing this are not far to seek. The River Plate Republics already grow and export to Rio de Janeiro breadstuffs in considerable quantities. The southern Provinces of Brazil are just as capable as those territories are of producing grain of all kinds; and we may expect that before long they will not only supply the home markets, but themselves become exporters of breadstuffs.—*Fortnightly Review.*

—Four States in New England have made more or less changes in their divorce laws for the better within five years. Divorces have, in consequence, fallen off nearly one-third in Vermont, one-fourth in Connecticut, and the changes made the past month in Maine laws will insure a further reduction.

—Mr. Coffin, Colkett, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., recently, once ran the single car, drawn by horses, that left Philadelphia on the Columbia road and carried the whole travel westward.

Amputation of the Leg.

The Old Family Physician at Fault—Dr. David Kennedy the Successful Surgeon.

Money is the universal necessity, and none but a cynic or a fool will affect to despise it. Mr. Abram Ellsworth, of Port Ewen, Ulster county, N. Y., had realized this truth. His disease involved the whole of his thigh bone, and the suffering man looked forward, not without apparent reason, to death as his only deliverer. His family physician refused to amputate the limb—asserting that the operation would kill the patient on the spot. Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., who was consulted, held a different opinion, and amputated the limb. The doctor then administered freely his great Blood Specific FAVORITE REMEDY to afford tone and strength to the system, prevent the return of the disease, and Mr. Ellsworth remains to this day in the bloom of health. This gentleman's disease was the offspring of foul blood, and Kennedy's FAVORITE REMEDY purified the blood and restored to him the power once more to enjoy his life. Are you suffering from any disease traceable to the same cause? Try Favorite Remedy. Your druggist has it. ONE DOLLAR a bottle. Bear in mind the proprietor's name and address: Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y. 999–4w

FROM THE SOUTH

A Perfect Combination with two Salient Advantages—Why it Concerns You.

"There is no mistake about it," remarked Dr. M. F. Flowers, of Gallatin, Missouri, "BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS are one of the neatest combinations ever produced. They have two kinds of advantages over all others, which we may call the minor and the major. First, they are clean and pleasant to use, never soiling the hands nor the linen of the wearer. Second, they act quick and powerfully. I have tried the Capcine Plaster on myself for pneumonia, and on my patients for various diseases, such as Neuralgia, Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Kidney trouble, etc., and in all cases relief has followed in from three to forty-eight hours."

Dr. Flower merely voices the written or oral opinion of thousands in his profession. BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS are the perfect external application. The genuine have the word CAPCINE cut in the centre. Price 25 cents.

Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, N. Y. 1001–5w

Pennsylvania is undoubtedly a Blaine State, and that he was deprived of its vote in the last two National Republican Presidential conventions is due to trickery and bossism alone. His strength is apparently quite as great in the State to-day as at any time during the past eight years. A canvass was made recently of the Republican members of the lower house of the Legislature and it resulted as follows: Blaine, 43; Edmunds, 21; Lincoln, 3; Grant, 2; Sherman, 1; W. D. Kelley, 1; Blaine or Edmunds, Blaine or Lincoln, 1; Harrison or Edmunds, 1; undecided, 10; absent, 4.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Hon. C. D. McDougall of Auburn N. Y., says that he has used BURRILL'S COMPOUND CHERRY BALSAM for the past five years and finds it to be the best remedy for coughs, colds and sore throat, ever used. Sold by J. B. Lemley. 6

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and —LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

41- SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

McMillan & Hesler, druggists, at ROCKFORD, MICH., say: "Brown's Iron Bitters sell well and give good satisfaction."

A Wide Awake Druggist.

Mr. Frank Smith is always wide awake in his buisiness and spares no pains to secure the best of every article in his line. He has secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The only certain cure known for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on positve guarentee. Will give you a trial bottle free. Regular size $1 00 3

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall Mich., will send Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days to men (young or old) who are afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality and kindred troubles, guaranteeing speedy and complete restoration of health and manly vigor. Address as above.—N. B.—No risk is incurred, as thirty days' trial is allowed. 979-1yr

PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itching and Ulcerated Piles, has been discovered by Dr. William (an Indian remedy), called DR. WILLIAM'S INDIAN OINTMENT. A single box has cured the worst chronic cases of twenty-five years' standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. William's Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense itching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poultice, gives instant and painless relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of the private parts, and for nothing else.

For sale by all druggists and mailed on receipt of price, $1.00. Sold by A. D. Morford, Ypsilanti Mich.

A SURE CURE FOR SKIN DISEASES,

By DR. FRAZIER'S MAGIC OINTMENT. Cures as if by magic: Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches, and Eruptions on the Face, leaving the skin clear, healthy and beautiful. Also cures Itch, Salt Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, Old, Obstinate Ulcers and Sores, etc.

Sold by all druggists and mailed on receipt of price, 50 cents. Sold at Ypsilanti by A. D. Morford.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

When all other remedies fail, DR. FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS will cure General Debility, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

Sold by A. D. Morford, Ypsilanti Mich.

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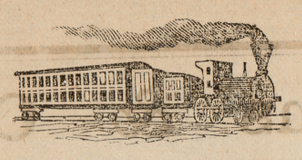

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE, FEBRUARY 18, 1883.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	*Day Express	*Jackson Express	*G'd Rap. and Kal. Exp.	Evening Express (Ex. Sat.)	Pacific Express (Daily)
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Detroit---Lv	7 00	9 35	5 55	4 05	8 00	9 50
Wayne Junc	7 55	10 24	6 42	4 46	8 45	10 40
Ypsilanti ---	8 23	10 48	7 05	5 05	9 08	11 02
Ann Arbor--	8 45	11 00	7 24	5 22	9 25	11 17
Chelsea ----	9 25	-----	8 05	5 52	10 00	----
JacksonJunc	10 10	P.M.	8 55			A.M.
Jackson ----	10 20	12 15	9 00	6 55	11 05	12 45
	P.M.				A.M.	
Chicago--Ar.	6 50	7 40		----	7 30	8 00

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	* Mail.	* Day Express	*Jackson Accom.	*Gr. R. & D. Expr's	†Atlantic Express	Night Express except Sat
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chicago--Lv	6 45	9 00	----	----	5 15	9 10
	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	A.M.
Jackson-----	3 05	4 05	7 05	9 30	12 40	5 00
Chelsea-----	3 58	-----	7 50	10 07	----	5 50
Ann Arbor--	4 37	5 07	8 25	10 34	2 04	6 25
Ypsilanti----	4 55	5 23	8 43	10 48	2 20	6 41
Wayne Junc	5 20	5 45	9 08	11 08	2 44	7 05
Detroit---Ar	6 15	6 30	10 00	11 50	3 35	8 00

New York Express, leaves Chicago, (daily), at 3-30 p. m.; Jackson 9-28; Ypsilanti, 10-41; Detroit, 11-40.

The Local Pass'ger leaves Detroit at 4-00 a. m, (Except Sundays), reaches Ypsilanti at 5-05, Ann Arbor 5-19. Jackson 7-02 and Chicago 2-50 p. m.

*Sunday excepted. †Daily.

H. B. LEDYARD, *Gen. Manager, Detroit.*

O. G. RUGGLES, *G. P. & T. A., Chicago*

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD—YPSILANTI BRANCH

From Ypsilanti.				To Ypsilanti	
	Way Ft.	Ex & Mail.	STATIONS.	Ex & Mail.	Way Ft.
	A.M.	A.M.	Leave. Arrive.	P.M.	P.M.
	7 00	9 15	---Ypsilanti---	5 55	5 15
	7 25	9 34	----Pittsfield----	5 39	4 40
	7 55	9 45	-----Saline-----	5 29	4 10
	10 23	10 23	--Manchester--	4 55	2 50
P.M.	3 15	12 05	---Hillsdale---	3 25	8 30 A.M.
	-----	8 00	Ar Chicago Dp	7 55	A.M.
	-----	5 35	Ar Toledo Dp	10 50	-----
	-----	10 10	Ar Cleveland Dp	7 00	-----
A.M.	-----	3 55	Ar Buffalo Dp	12 45	-----

Trains run by Columbus time.

Way Freight from Ypsilanti will run Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays.

Way Freight to Ypsilanti will run Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.

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COMMERCIAL LAW.

Brief Digests of Late Decisions.

[Compiled Specially for the St. Louis Commercial Gazette.]

NOTES AND PAYMENT.

A bank lent H. money on seven promissory notes as collateral security. The notes were not due and were indorsed by H., but on presenting them for payment when due the makers said that they had fully paid them to H. Action was brought and the court said: "The law presumes the assignment of the notes to the bank to be for value, and no proof was offered to show that the consideration was not sufficient to sustain the right of the bank to the notes. Unless, therefore, the bank authorized the makers to pay H., or consented before or after the payment that it should be paid to him, or authorized H. to receive payment, the bank was entitled to judgment on the notes.—City Bank vs. Taylor, Supreme Court of Iowa.

CONSTRUCTION OF WILL.

A testator made a will dated November 20, 1871. On January 13, 1873, he executed another will and afterwards he executed a codicil to the last dated will, wherein he referred to each will distinctly, and declared that if he should die before a certain date the earlier will was to be taken as his last will and testament. He died before the date he had provided for, and upon the question whether the codicil attached to the later will, or whether it became a supplement to the prior will, the Court *held* that if there was no intimation that the codicil should not take effect, the clear intent was that it should attach itself to whichever writing became operative, and that it should have full effect.—Bradish vs. McClellan, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

WILLFUL NEGLIGENCE.

An owner of land has a right to use his field for feeding his hogs in, and if his hogs wallow in a ditch thereby causing it to become obstructed to the damage of the land above, it is not a willful obstruction within the meaning of the statute, for which he will be responsible. In the absence of a willful design to obstruct a ditch, the obstruction occurring merely through neglect or inadvertance, the owner of land above can not stand by and await the ruin of his crops by reason of the obstruction, but is bound to remove the same as he has the right to do, and can recover only for the damage suffered before he could reasonably remove the obstruction.—Chambers vs. Kyle, Supreme Court of Indiana.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTING.

Certificates and orders made previous to the issue of drafts for the payment of claims by the Treasury are mere departmental proceedings from which parties acquire no new rights. Accounts and balances stated and certified by the accounting officers are neither conclusive nor *prima facie* evidence of the indebtedness of the Government, nor can an action be brought upon them. Though the assignment of a claim against the Government be void under the satute, yet if the Treasury recognizes the assignment and pays the amount found due on an accounting to the assignee, an action will not lie to recover it back.—McKnight et al vs. The United States, United States Court of Claims.

SURETY AND CONTRIBUTIONS.

In the absence of a special agreement, the legal liability of the parties to a promissory note is to be determined by the relation they bear to the note. The fact that one of them was the principal debtor and that the others signed for his accommodation, will not change this rule or make the latter co-sureties as to each other. Hence where one of two accommodation signers executed a note as joint maker with the principal debtor, and the other as payee and indorser, and there was no special agreement between them. *Held*, that the former could not, after gaying the note, call upon the latter for contribution.—Hillegas vs. Stepenson, Supreme Court of Missouri.

NOTICE AND NAME.

In an action for the foreclosure of a mechanics lien, notice was given by publication, and the name published as the name of one of the defendants was "P. T. B. Hopkins," the true order of the initials of her Christian name being "T. P. B. Hopkins." *Held*, that this was a substantial defect, and that the decree of foreclosure passed was void for want of jurisdiction.—Fanning vs. Krapfl, Supreme Court of Iowa.

NATIONAL BANK.

The Comptroller of the Currency has no power to compound or settle claims of a National Bank against its debtors. That requires the authority of the Court. Owners of stock in a National Bank are liable for its debts, and persons who hold themselves out or allow themselves to be held out as owners of stock are also liable, whether they own stock or not.—Case vs. Small, United States Circuit Court Eastern District of Louisiana.

NOTE AND CONSIDERATION.

A note given to settle a fraudulent claim, one wholly without foundation and known by both parties to be such, under threats of suit, is without consideration and is void. It can not be collected by a third party, though purchased before due, when such party was not only put upon inquiry, but also acted in bad faith in buying, he being a general purchaser of the payee's notes and knowing his dishonest methods in obtaining them.—Ormsbee vs. Howe, Supreme Court of Vermont.

ASSIGNMENT FOR CREDITORS.

Although an assignor for the benefit of creditors can except from the general assignment $300 worth of property exempt from execution, he can not except land bound by a judgment lien for the payment of which he has expressly agreed the land shall not be exempt from execution.—Sheaffer's Appeal, Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

NEGLIGENCE.

In an action for the death of a fireman of a railway company, killed by the washing out of a culvert, the negligence of the company's bridge-builder and road-master is the negligence of the company.—Davis vs. Central Vermont Railroad Company, Supreme Court of Vermont.

Methodist Episcopal Visitations.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 19.

The semi-annual conference of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session here recently, prepared the following plan of Episcopal visitations for the fall conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The plan gives the name of the conference, the place of meeting, the date of the meeting and the name of the Bishop who will preside, as follows:

Alabama—Edwardsville, Ala., November 28; Foss.

Arizona Mission—Tucson, Ari., December 21; Andrews.

Austin—Denison, Tex., November 21; Andrews.

Blackhills Mission—Rapid City, Dak., August 15; Hurst.

Bulgaria Mission—Bulgaria, October 17.

California—San Franciso, Cal., September 19; Warren.

Central Alabama—Eutaw, Ala., December 5; Foss.

Central China Mission—Kiw Kang, China, September; Merrill.

Central German—Louisville, Ky., September 5; Bowman.

Central Illinois—Rock Island, Ill., September 26; Andrews.

Central New York—Syracuse, N. Y., October 10; Foster.

Central Ohio—Findlay, O., September 19; Foster.

Central Tennessee—Hollow Rock, Tenn., November 21; Hurst.

Chicago German—Chicago, Ill., September 19; Harris.

Cincinnati—Hamilton, O., September 5; Foster.

Colorado—Denver, Col., July 25; Wiley.

Columbia River—Walla Walla, W. T., August 8; Warren.

Dakota Mission—Huron, Dak., October 11; Simpson.

Des Moines—Clarinda, Ia., September 12; Simpson.

Detroit—Flint, Mich., September 12; Harris.

East Ohio—Canton, O., September 26; Harris.

East Tennessee—Chattanooga, Tenn., October 10; Bowman.

Erie—Newcastle, Pa., October 3; Foster.

Foochow—Foochow, China, October; Merrill.

Genessee—Rochester, N. Y., October 3; Andrews.

Georgia—Atlanta, Ga., November 21; Foss.

Holston—Knoxville, Tenn., October 17; Bowman.

Illinois—Danville, Ill., September 19; Hurst.

Indiana—Bloomington, Ind., August 29; Bowman.

Iowa—Burlington, Ia., September 5; Simpson.

Japan Mission—Tokio, Japan, July; Merrill.

Kentucky—Barboursville, Ky., September 12; Foster.

Michigan—Albion, Mich., September 5; Harris.

Minnesota—St. Paul, Minn., October 3; Simpson.

Montana Mission—Butte, Mont., August 15; Wiley.

Nebraska—Lincoln, Neb., September 5; Wiley.

Nevada—Truckee, Cal., September 26; Warren.

New Mexico Mission—Laskegas, N. M., December 27; Andrews.

North China Mission — Peking, China, September; Merrill.

North Nebraska — Omaha, September 12; Wiley.

North Ohio—Cleveland, O., September 26; Foster

Northwest German — St. Paul, Minn., September 12; Foss.

Northwest Indiana—Terre Haute, Ind., August 29; Harris.

Northwest Iowa—Lemars, Ia., September 26; Simpson.

Northwest Norwegian—Racine, Wis., September 12; Andrews.

Northwest Swedish—Minneapolis, Minn., September 5; Foss.

Ohio—Washington Court-House, O., September 26; Bowman.

Oregon—Vancouver, W. T., August 22; Warren.

Pittsburgh—Beaver, Pa., September 26; Wiley.

Rock River—Chicago, Ill., October 3; Foss.

St. Louis German—Quincy, Ill., September 12; Bowman.

Savannah—Newman, Ga., December 12; Foss.

Southwest Indiana—Columbus, Ind., September 26; Foss.

Southern California—Los Angeles, Cal., September 5; Warren.

Southern German—Brennam, Tex., December 5, Andrews.

Southern Illinois—Belleville, Ill., September 19, Bowman.

South India—Allahabad, India, November 7, ——.

Tennessee—Murfreesboro, Tenn., November 28, Hurst.

Texas—Paris, Tex., November 28, Andrews.

Upper Iowa—Marion, Ia., September 19, Simpson.

Utah Mission—Provo, Utah, September 1, Wiley.

West German—Saint Joseph, Mo., September 12, Hurst.

West Nebraska Mission—North Platte, Neb., August 30, Wiley.

West Texas—San Antonio, Tex., December 12, Andrews.

West Virginia—Wheeling, W. Va., October 8, Harris.

West Wisconsin—Baraboo, Wis., September 26, Hurst.

Wisconsin—Milwaukee, Wis., October 3, Hurst.

A Maniac's Horrible Crime.

NEW YORK, May 19.

A *Herald* special from Baltimore, Md., says: "A murder which has some of the features of the Pocasset tragedy was committed on the Hanson estate, near Ilchester, Howard County, Md., Wednesday. Edward Hanson, a young man thirty-three years of age, killed Mr. Charles R. White, a man of sixty years. White drove over to the Hanson farm and asked for Edward, who was not in the house at the time. He waited until he heard him coming from the barn, and stepped out on the porch to meet him. Hanson rushed upon him from behind the house, and, brandishing a knife in one hand, with the rage and fury of a maniac began firing at Mr. White with a revolver, which he carried in the other. He fired six shots, three of which hit his victim, one of them passing through his brain and killing him instantly. Then with the knife he cut his victim's throat, nearly severing the head from the body. When this was done he turned to the lady members of his household, who were wild with alarm, and said threateningly: "Be quiet; it was the will of God, it was the will of God!" Subsequently he said: "He killed my sister Mary. My mother called me to her death-bed and made me swear that I would kill him." He also gives a variety of other reasons for the act. One was that Mr. White was King of the Northern Amazons and he (Hanson) was Prince of the Southern Amazons, and that Mr. White imitated the flash of his eyes, and made people think he was Hanson. Hanson was taken to jail at Ellicott City.

A Texas Land Question.

AUSTIN, Tex., May 19.

Acting State Treasurer W. B. Wortham has brought up an important question concerning a class of land involving 1,000,000 acres, and which reaches purchasers all over the country. He refused a tender of over $75,000 made by various parties for the land purchased. He explains that certain railroad companies holding land certificates made a survey of alternate school sections, and had filed notes. Now parties, claiming that these surveys are not valid, come forward and propose to purchase the land, under what is known as the fifty-cent law, and have tendered full payment for the lands they desired, including the alternate school sections with railroad sections. The last Legislature having declared the questionable surveys by railroads for the benefit of school lands valid, Mr. Wortham refused to include them as fifty-cent lands. He offered to receive the money on the railroad sections, but not on the alternate school land. The parties, represented by Judge Hancock as their adviser, made their tenders for both kinds of land in bulk, refusing to divide the question, and thus raising an important issue with the State.

Handwork and Headwork.

It is universally admitted that the world has never witnessed more progress in the way of improved machinery than is now being used. It is the pride of great manufacturing establishments that the machinery which they use is so improved and perfected that it is within the possibilities for them to make any product desired by their use. While it is claimed that the work turned out by these improved machines is very superior and cheaper to the consumer, none can fail to observe the very great consideration held for handwork. There is a principle underlying this which has perhaps escaped the attention of the casual observer. Handwork is always recommended for the sake of the work—that is, for its value; and for the sake of the workers—that is, for the fair and steady remuneration which it yields him. Beyond these very visible advantages we seldom look; nevertheless, there is a good effect in the discipline and training of the hand upon mental power and moral character. It is a truth awaiting full recognition that the actual learning how to use the hands dexterously and accurately is a positive gain to the mental faculties. The trained eye and the trained hand are the best preparation for the trained thought. They give the first idea of system, order, accuracy and the effective carrying out of a plan. To make a simple box, for instance, with a few simple tools, in the neatest and best manner, brings certain important faculties into play. Not only the eye and the hand, but imagination and judgment, will and energy are all developed in the operation. Difficulties are appreciated and overcome, accurate conceptions are formed and realized, and the success which courage affords is stored up for future efforts. The best results are obtained where the instruction of the hand and the mind are simultaneously given; then they act and react upon each other for mutual good.

Let it be understood that we do not say that mere manual labor of any kind will of itself effect these results. The world is full of inferior, defective, unprofitable work, and the authors of this work are usually as poorly equipped in character and mind. Negligent handwork paves the way for listless brain work. Much of the slipshod, uncertain calculations made by clerks and others, which require continual checking and correcting and involve loss of time, temper and money, is due to the equally slipshod habits of using their eyes and brains into which they have drifted. Every employment, even those demanding literary, scientific and artistic abilities, is thronged with inefficient laborers who have never learned to do any one thing thoroughly and well. Had they been taught accuracy, neatness, excellence and dispatch, it is more than probable that the lesson thus engendered would have rescued them from the sad fate of being profitless bunglers in other departments of life. It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy, and the two cannot be separated with impunity. It has been the fashion to separate handwork from headwork as if the two were incompatible. One was for laborers and mechanics, the other for literary and professional people, but we are gradually learning that their harmonious union is the only means for the perfection of either.

The time has come when it would be well for us to put into the hands of our boys and girls a permanent means of independence. These benefits cannot be over-estimated. It is no longer only for the sake of making a good carpenter or mason, or mechanic, that we should teach a boy the use of tools; nor only to make a good seamstress to use the needle or to make bread, but their whole faculties may be sharpened and strengthened; that they may become exact in thinking as well as in doing, and be faithful to their best conceptions from the smallest thing in life to the greatest. When this is fully and efficiently impressed upon our minds and upon our hearts an important lesson will have been learned.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.*

How a Woman Gets Out of a Room.

Did you ever notice how long it takes a woman of the always going and never gone order to get out of the room? Something thus: She has risen to depart, a matter which really won't be accomplished for the next half hour. She talks: "And as I was saying—" (steps towards the door) "she says to me, says she" (steps back again), "I never said anything of the kind" (steps toward the door). "What I did say was that" (steps back again and talks). You think it's really all at an end and that she's really going. (She takes three very slow steps towards the door.) "Why, no, I didn't. If she said that she said what wasn't so. I never said any such thing." (Comes back. Starts in afresh. Apparently forgets she has to go at all.) "Well, I know you wouldn't believe any such thing of me. I think she might—well, she should be more careful." (Turns again to go.) "Well, I told him it wasn't so." (Swings slowly around.) "Well, I must be going. No, indeed. You don't say so. Do you? Well, I never. Now—(goes at it again hammer and tongs)—it's always been the way with her in everything. Why, do you know, I've done more for her—helped her fix her dress—well, I must be going." (Hand on the door knob. Keeps it there.) "Yes. Well, you may just say it's no such a thing. I wasn't there and didn't say it." (Opens the door.) "How much did it cost? I gave three dollars for mine. Well, I must be going. Yes, I know." (Keeps the door open and lets the draught in.) "Why if he had been there I guess I should have known it. She don't know half the time what she is saying." (Closes the door all but a chink and remains inside.) "It isn't likely that I would have gone and done such a thing." (Swings door to and fro.) "Well, you can say this for me, that I never said so." (She is still at the door knob.)—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—Benjamin Mowrer, of Montour, Pa., helped to build the first locomotive ever built in America and manufactured the first miner's pick for mining anthracite coal, and who saw Washington and Lafayette, and is the survivor of many a bloody Indian fight, is still hale and hearty and works at his forge daily.

The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

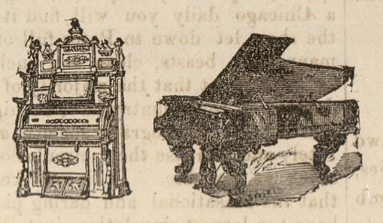
By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

79 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7.

I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. MACK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.



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AGENTS WANTED.

Send for Catalogue and Prices.

144 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT.

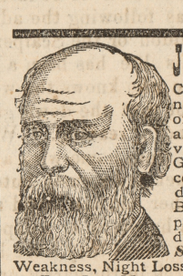
Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. Twenty-second Judicial Circuit. In chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the county of Washtenaw, in chancery. At the city of Ypsilanti in said county, on the fifth day of May, A. D., 1883, William Basom, complainant vs. Loretta Basom defendant in said suit. It satisfactorily appearing to me that the defendant, Loretta Basom, is a non-resident of this state, upon proof of affidavit of that fact, and on motion of Franklin Hinckley, solicitor, and of council for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant, Loretta Basom cause her appearance to be entered in this cause within three months from the date of this order, and that in case of her appearance she cause her answer to the complainant's bill to be filed and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof that the said bill be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Loretta Basom: And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant cause such order to be published in some newspaper printed in said county once in each week for six weeks in succession.

Dated, May 12th, 1883.

HOWARD STEPHENSON, Circuit Court Commissioner, Washtenaw County, Michigan.

FRANKLIN HINCKLEY, Complainant's Solicitor.



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VON TAGAN'S ALAXINE is composed of Costly Roots, Herbs and Finest French Brandy, and is the most important and safest remedy ever introduced into this country, for the treatment of all complaints caused by *Liver, Kidney, Blood* or *Stomach Troubles,* as Indigestion, Billiousness, Kidney Complaint, Diabetes, Heart Affections, Mental Exhaustion, Debility, &c. No one suffering with Sick Headache should fail using it. As a Laxative or Cathartic, it is *absolutely perfect,* Its use is especially advised to Ladies. We make this *strong* assertion, Alaxine has no equal for complaints mentioned. It should be used by every one, in teaspoonful doses, as a *preventive* of sickness, by its power in aiding digestion and keeping the bowels regular. Try it once, then see if you would ever be without. All Druggists sell it. Price, $1.00 per bottle.

WOOSTER, ADAMS & CO., WELLINGTON, O., U. S. A.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Good Will to Man—Onward and Upward.

One of the Civil Service rules reads: "No person habitually using intoxicating beverages shall be appointed or retained in office."

John Boyle O'Reilly aptly said of the Irish Land League convention held at Philadelphia: "It was the parliament of a people without a country, but determined to have one."

Sergeant Finley informs us that in his travels he often hears the Normal School spoken of in the highest terms by educators. It is certainly worthy of such commendation.

Mr. Jay Gould told a reporter last week that he had sold out all his newspaper property, that now he did not own a single share of newspaper stock. And he added, in substance, that he was glad to be out of the business.

The great contest in Ohio next October is to be the liquor question. The Republican legislature last winter submitted: first, a license act; second, a prohibitory measure; third a tax law. The people at the ballot-box to take their choice. The Republicans will be split up; the Democrats will mostly vote for license.

Why the Legislature should have adjourned to visit the Orchard Lake Military Academy, passos our comprehension. It is an institution that the State has nothing to do with any more than it has with Albion, Kalamazoo or Hillsdale colleges. It looks a little as though the Legislature was trying to find some excuse, no matter how frivolous, to extend its session. It would add to its reputation to pass the proper appropriation bills and dissolve.—*Coldwater Republican.*

Just the thoughts that have been galloping through our mind. We shall expect the Legislature to visit all the high schools in the State and hold on until crowded out by the freshmen who will be elected to fill their places.

GRAVE-YARD INSOLENCE.

The companies which sprang up two or three years since by which parties, even strangers could invade the tomb and take out a policy on aged people they never saw, had a mushroom growth.

Soon after the death of our father we became acquainted with the fact of the existence of this kind of deviltry by an agent of a company in Indiana turning up here (he did not call on us) claiming a policy on his life and seeking to verify his death—the policy held by a party we never heard of. We were naturally shocked, and it became at once associated with the fact of father's premature and painful death by accidental poisoning—taking ammonia. The policy only having been taken out a little over a month prior to his death. Most insurance companies require the consent of the insured. This seems to have been as far as we can learn without his assent or knowledge. In this case an old man upwards of eighty-four years. A remarkable circumstance, showing the outrageous nature of this kind of business and the suspicions and heart burnings likely to grow out it, and in all probability unjustly. Whether so or not grave-yard insurance has the smell of a conspiracy against human life. Every State legislature should prohibit them. We note this to be the fact in Pennsylvania and some other States. Michigan ought to have stringent prohibition of such insurance upon her statute books.

The high and lofty thoughts of God and eternity which the christian faith inspired in men like Michael Angelo and the great cathedral builders before and after him, took possession of their profoundly religious natures and they put their lives and love and reverence and worship into these structures which took centuries to build; and which stand today, in the unity and reality of their strength and awe-inspiring presence, as monuments not more of the genius than of the piety of their architects and builders.

One of the most unexpected and disheartening of storms struck Detroit early yesterday morning, and carried terror to the hearts of all who had donned their light clothing and let their coal fires go out. The wind blew a hurricane, and played havoc with loosely fastened signs, partly covered buildings, etc. A large section of the shingles on the roof of the Detroit medical college were ripped off and other like catastrophes were numerous. In the afternoon it began to snow, and the sun set on a city filled with wet and dis contented people.—*Post and Tribune.*

Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup gives your kidneys and liver a jog to help relieve your lungs of a bap cough, or your child of croup. There can be no membraneous croup when Universal Cough Syrup is used in the first symptoms of the disease. No family with children can afford to be with out it one day. 25 and 50 cents. may

READING.

BY REV. G. H. GRANNIS.

In 1490 when Columbus was dreaming of an undiscovered country, the first paper mill was being built in England. Lockwood's tables for 1872 give the number of paper mills in the United States as 812 in which are employed 1,400 men, 8,000 women, 900 children and which turn out annually 300,000 tons of paper valued at three million dollars. Our lives are cast in an era of reading. The New York Sun has a subscription roll of over 100,000 names which implies on a reasonable estimate at least 500,000 readers.

Reading in this country is more rapid and indiscriminate than in Europe where you seldom or never see a newspaper read on the street cars or rail road trains. Charles Lamb said: "When I am not walking I am reading." The average American walks and reads too. At first thought we are inclined to congratulate ourselves over the growing literary tastes of the country and to prophesy a rapid advance in culture and general information. But some alarming features of the case appear as a check upon our enthusiasm. All the literature which falls in such continuous showers from the press is not good mental food, nor is all the reading which occupies the people improving and benefitting them. Literature is both white and black; it falls both in snow flakes and in soot flakes. Like other great blessings this one of general reading is capable of being deformed into a terrible evil. There is constant danger as things now are that the reading of the people instead of benefitting them will be an actual damage. Many people read what is set before them asking no questions for conscience sake. But a safer and more appropriate rule would be, Prove all things, hold fast that which is good."

Our great dailies with their immense and growing influence ought to be trustworthy moral educators. Instead of rising to the opportunity many of them fall to the level of the principle which considers simply supply and demand and recognizes no moral responsibility. If you open the pages of a Chicago daily you will find it like the sheet let down to Peter full of all manner of beasts, clean and unclean. It is evident that the majority of the dailies of the country have no higher aim than to photograph society accurately and increase their circulation as much as possible. It is well known that the sensational and daring papers have the largest circulation, just as the immodest plays draw the largest houses at the theater. This fact has brought its pressure to bear noticably on almost all our newspapers. We see its influences in the fancy headings, the highly colored reports of crime, the details of scandal and the rhetorical descriptions of accidents. If the newspapers yield to this pressure and sell their magnificent birthright of power for the mess of pottage which a depraved public stirs with a golden spoon it betokens dreadful consequences for the nation. The public taste united by large admixtures of foreign population is a most unsafe and unworthy guide in the selection of matter for the columns of a newspaper. Yet this is confessedly the principle which governs many newspapers. And right here is the alarming thing, that the report of the prize fights and seductions and family scandals which are published for the lower classes of society are brought into every family and laid on the table for the children to read. In this way the newspapers which might be most efficient and noble educators in morality become educators in crime by familiarizing their readers with criminal scenes. I would prefer that a boy should read half a dozen dime novels than to read one copy of a Chicago daily which I might mention. The old fashioned dime novel is tame compared with the blazing details of murders and adulteries and suicides and blood red villainies which crowd the columns of the sensational sort of newspaper. As the advertising of business increases business so the advertising of crime increases crime. Anthony Comstock says he sat not long ago in a court room where there were three stalwart burglars each 13 years old. A record kept by him shows that out of 457 criminals under 21 years of age 50 per cent were under 16. The crimes of which these boys were guilty were murder, grand larceny, highway robbery, petit larceny, burglary and drunkenness. In almost every case they began their downward career by reading bad literature. I have in mind a school mate who used to place a Beadle's Dime Novel in his geography and while to the teacher he seemed to be intently studying he was following the adventures of Bill Biddon or the Scalper of the Prairie. His life has been a failure and no one who knows the whole history can doubt that the down grade began with the novel reading. When boys run away from home with a pistol in one pocket and a rusty butcher knife in the other and are found next day asleep in a haystack or a depot it is easy to guess what they have been reading. A search in the garret or the old trunk will reveal the author of the mischief in the form of dime novels or old copies of the Police Gazette or the Family Story Paper. Plant bad literature and a crop of boy tramps and criminals is the natural harvest. I once held on my knee a little boy eight years old who said: "I have sworn off on chewing and smoking and I'm going to try to break off swearing." Speaking of his mother he said: "The old woman thinks she can boss me around but I can just tell her if she keeps trying it I'll skip out and won't come back again."

I have no hesitation in holding the sensational literature of the day responsible for such a sad spectacle as a baby desperado.

Of course I do not suppose that it is possible for individual effort to change the existing state of literature. It grows by law and is now an immense "molten sea and wonder bearing chaos." I believe that some faults of our literature will be outgrown as the country passes on from its childhood. I have no faith in complaints as remedies or in lamentations as medicine.

I venture to suggest several ways in which I think individuals may do something toward lessening the wrongs and injuries of our modern literature.

1. Every one can resolve not to yield to the temptation of hasty and indiscriminate reading. The daily paper with its mass of information and its almost limitless amount of matter is a constant temptation to what I may call butterfly reading. Nothing weakens the mind and damages the memory more than to pour through it every day a stream of unassorted matter without any effort to remember it. Lord Bacon says: "Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talks and discourse, but to weigh and consider.'

2. Good citizens should throw the weight of their influence and patronage against the publication of sensational reports of crimes and social horrors. It is not necessary that a newspaper in order to be enterprising should dress out its columns with all the blazing, eye catching rhetoric of the bills of a variety theatre. A paper is bound to have a moral tone. We ought to be able to detect in the midst of the accounts of sermons and infidel lectures and prize fights whether the editor attends church or the prize fights. Public teachers can not coolly lay off their responsibilities in this regard. Newspapers are becoming the most influential public teachers and it is their noble privilege to elevate the people. The paper that acknowledges no such obligation, but basely panders to the lowest passions of the lowest people ought to lose the patronage of every man who has a conscience. So far as my subscription is concerned such papers may die of neglect.

It is to the credit of the New York Tribune that it keeps its pages morally pure and refuses to sacrifice its character to its popularity.

3. "It should be recollected," says Carlyle "that literature positively has other aims than this of amusement from house to house, nay perhaps that this, glorious as it may be is not its highest or true aim." If the people who read so eagerly could only reflect that what they read makes them better or worse, nobler or less noble, purer or less pure, would they not select their reading more carefully?.

The papers that sell best after the daily are the family story papers. In many families the standard Sunday reading is the illustrated story paper, filled with stories of love and adventure. These stories are unreal and destitute of literary merit, but they have a certain showy ability and are spiced like plum pudding with thrilling and fascinating scenes. When I see an old man with the New York Weekly under his arm I despair of him, but I hope he will not carry it to his grandchildren. How can a family of children who are brought up on such exciting and unlifelike stories be good workers or good students or good natured? They walk about with their heads in a glorious fog of romance. They can hardly help being unfit for he duties of a practical world. Good books and paper on the other hand, are good angels in a home. Set the children to reading St. Nicholas or Wide Awake or Youths' Companion, and it will make them sensible and inquiring and give them a new relish for life. If I see good books and papers on the table I expect to find a family of bright and intelligent children.

4. One aspect of this subject which is of mournful significance I can only briefly allude to. Nothing on earth can more soil a child's hands than an immoral book or picture. It will make a stain which like the blood spot on Lady Macbeth's hand will not out. There are men whose business it is to place in the hands of as many youth as possible immoral literature. They work in the dark and no school or seminary or family is so guarded as to be beyond danger from their approach. Eternal vigilance on the part of parents is the price of purity in their children. Twenty thousand people die in India it is said from snake bites. I think the poisonous snakes of India are a mild curse compared with the poisonous *sneaks* of this country who lie in wait for the innocent blood.

5. There is cause for general congratulation in the new departure in the direction of cheap literature. It interferes some no doubt with the book trade but it is a grand thing for poor people. There is now no excuse for the non-reading classes on the score of the expense of the best books. Three cents now will buy one of Shakespeare's plays or McCauley's Essays in good clear print. I bought the other day an authology of George Eliot's works for 15 cents which is worth according to former prices $2.00 at least. Two dollars sent to the Useful Knowledge Publishing Company at New York will purchase enough standard reading, not indeed to make a man learned but to give him a good start on the road.

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Ingrain Carpets from 25 Cts. per yard, upward.

Brussels Carpets from 75 Cts. per yard, upward.

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—OF—

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE MORE PAINTS

THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN

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SILKS.

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Black Silks, Best Makes, Extra Bargains.

Colored Silks, full line of Colors, Very Wide for $1 00. Cheap at $1.25.

Dress Goods by the Cord.

Ladies' and Children's Hose by the Thousand.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear, right from the manufacturers, All Very Cheap.

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CARPETS

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A SENSATION!

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Good Ingrain, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50, and up.

Good Brussels Carpets, 65, 85, $1.00 and up.

Sales Twice as Large as Expected.

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Agricultural Implements, and Farm Machinery,

Has the following line of Implements to offer this Season.

45 **McCormick Harvester & Twine Binder,** 45

Sold Last Season **BY ME** In this Vicinity.

Mowers, Reapers, etc.

Buckeye Mowers, McCorMick Mowers, Warrior Mowers, Superior Buckeye and Richmond Grain Drills, Triumph, Royce and McCormick's Daisy Reapers, comprising the Whole List of Successful **Light Reapers.**

Hay Rakes, Hay Tedders, and the **Church Hay Rigging** for Barns.

A Full Line of **Oliver Plows,** with the

CASSADAY, THE ONLY PERFECT SULKY

PLOW in this Market adapted for the soil in this vicinity.

The Old Jackson Wagon

The ONLY wagon that has stood the test with the Government, and this is the Third Season that the contract has been awarded. **3** years in **Succession.** A full line of

TOP AND OPEN CARRIAGES

From the Best Manufactories. **No Shoddy,** and Fully Warranted.

Come and see the

Largest Line of Goods in Eastern Michigan

[Spring Tooth Harrows and Cultivators.] 995

O. E. THOMPSON.

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OF

Ready Made Clothing

FOR

MEN, YOUTHS BOYS & CHILDREN.

Nobby Styles.

Fit and Cut Excellent.

First Class Goods at Low Prices.

ALBAN & CRANE.

NEW

LUMBER YARD,

WHERE YOU CAN BUY

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES, ETC.,

Cheaper than any place in the County as we do our own manufacturing.

Parson Bros. Old Stand.

911 **C. H. PARKER.**

COUNTY NEWS.

WILLIS STATION.

Died: Austin Lowe, in his twenty-eighth year, of disease of the brain. Deceased was a young man of promise and leaves a sorrowing wife and two children to mourn his loss. His dear parents bowed down by the weight of sorrow that has overtaken them in this last bereavement are comforted when they remember that

His morning sun, that set ere noon,
Ne'er cast a shadow o'er his tomb,
For his bright spirit sought a home
Where morning suns ne'er set in gloom,
Where light divine vouchsafed a power
That cheered him in that trying hour.

Wm. Willings is supplying farmers with lumber, lath and shingles and buying all kinds of produce, much to the advantage of the farmers.

PITTSFIELD.

Wheat and grass looking fine.

No damage to crops from late snow storm.

Pay carr over L. S. & M. S. R. R. yesterday. Railroad men happy.

Mrs. Geo. Gitchard is slowly recovering fram a recent attack of illness.

Three-fourths of the farmers have not got their their corn ground ploughed yet.

A full line of writing paper, Envelopes, Tobocco, Cigars, &c., can be found at the Junction.

Mrs. Mathew Rowe was called to Paisley. Ont., by a telegram stating her mother was in a dying condition.

Mrs. A. D. Budd is expected home from Milford N. Y., next week, where she has had been called by the death of her father.

Wm. Clements was the lucky man who found the valuable ring in his barn yard and Andrew Rue was still more lucky as he claimed it.

SUPERIOR.

Wheat in Superior is in fine condition.

Mrs. Phœbe Russell, and old resident of Superior is in declining health.

The numerous friends of Mrs. Geo. Wilber are highly gratified to see indications of returning health after so long a sickness.

A number of children and adults are having the measles.

A very pleasant marriage service occurred at the house of Wm. Mulholland last Thursday evening. Arthur B. Morse of Lansing was the happy groom. He brought his bride, Miss Josephine E. Mulholland, with him from Lansing to be married in her home in the presence of her father, brothers and sisters. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Cadwell of Lansing, the bride's sister and father-in-law. This is the fifth daughter Mr. Mulholland has thus given away. Four still live to bless their homes, while one has gone to her rest. It was indeed a pleasant evening to gather once more in the fine old home that the one parent now living has occupied forty yeaas and in the midst of ten brothers and sisters, and cousins, to pronounce these holy vows and partake of the royal marriage feast. Rev. John M. Shank, pastor of the Dixboro M. E. Church, officiated.

From Courier.

Mrs. Cocker asked Dr. Breakey just before she left for Adrian, what he charged for the months of hard work he had done to help her husband. His answer was worthy of the man, and was as follows: "Mrs. Cocker, if your husband had lived I should not have presented any bill, and I certainly would not do it now. I have made no charge, and my services, such as they have been are free." Mrs. Cocker fully appreciating the Doctor's services, sent him last week by express, a very fine gold hunting case watch and chain.

One of those queer, mysterious little matters which usually remain deep below the surface hidden by the blackness of night is just bubbling to the surface of town gossip. It seems that a certain well known student came in on the Pacific express at half-past eleven the other evening. That in itself would not be very strange, but when the depot men saw that he was accompanied by a girl living in Ypsilanti, they at once scented a good sized mouse, and thought something was in the wind. The couple hired a carriage and drove to the house of one of the clergymen of the city, where they remained until the hack called for them and took them back to the depot in time for the 2.15 Express east. When the train came along they boarded it and started East. They did not get off at Ypsilanti, but continued on with the train. As the student has not been seen on our streets since, he is probably taking his bridal trip on the Continent, in Canada or perchance in some of the Provinces.

From the Democrat.

When the university buildings were first being built, Peter Miller of this county lived in Ypsilanti and walked to Ann Arbor every day and did a full days work on the college building and went home each evening. Who can beat that in these days?

The loss of a loving mother, even to a man full of years and honors, is no light thing, and the public sympathy will go out toward General Grant in his bereavement Seldom has a mother had the felicity of seeing the boy she dandled on her lap in his helpless infancy rise to such a point of worldly renown as has the venerable Mrs. Grant, the close of whose earthly career was announced Friday.—*Argus.*

Bro. Bailey must have a good mother, to have inspirted him to write the above.

Rev. Thomas Stalker of Port Huron, politely invites the G. T. railway to pay him $15,000 for the privilege of smashing him up in a recent smash-up.

Dr. N. S. Ruggles, MARION. MASS., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valued tonic for enriching the blood and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

The funnel-shaped aerial monster whose appearances and disappearances are quite as mysterious, although much more palpable and destructive than those of the terror of the seas and refuge of imaginative marine reporters, has swooped down upon mankind in three different places this spring. First, more than a month ago it struck Mississippi, and destroyed two villages and hundreds of detached houses scattered over the western counties. Later, the same or another tornado descended upon western Missouri, tore off the roof of a church in Kansas City, and laid low many others structures. In both cases it destroyed lives, more valuable than all the property it wrecked. On Monday last it again swooped down from its aerial path and desolated a swath traversing two counties in Michigan. It is to be hoped that it will now pass further northward and exhaust its rage upon the rocks and glaciers of British America and icebergs of Hudson Bay.—*Evening News.*

IN MEMORIAM.

READ AT THE MEMORIAL MEETING HELD APRIL 15 1883, AT FRATERNITY GRANGE HALL, AUGUSTA.

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters of Fraternity Grange:—

The eventful part, comes back again,
Amid, the flow of years;
And those of us, who gather here;
From time, to time, have felt the cheer
Of Friendship, and the little band
Of Brothers dear, of Sisters, and
Their little ones, whose childish glee;
Awakens thoughts of little Lee.
His little feet, have trod this Hall;
Beloved and petted by us all;
His Baby Brother, we have seen
Caressed, as memory paints the scene;
'Tis wonderous fair, and then again;
In retrospect we feel the pain
Of sundered ties, that caused the tear
That fell upon the little bier;
That held their forms, the sacred trust,
That we committed to the dust.

And Emma, the dear little Emma,
Sweet babe, thy innocence gave,
To the hearts, in thy home, fondest pleasure;
That grew with the lengthening days.

Till summer had faded, and the autumn;
The gathering hand of the years;
Was laid on the form of the dear one,
And she passed to that beautiful sphere.

Where the welcome of dear ones awaited
The spirit, her guardian, bore
To that beautiful land o'er the river,
Where loved ones are parted no more.

And Daisy how sweet the remembrance,
How fondly, we think of thee now;
Of the desolate home of the loved ones,
Sweet pledge of the marital vow.

Thou art gone to the beautiful city,
The city, no mortal hath trod,
The haven of rest, o'er the river
Whose builder and maker, is God.

Sister Jewell, first among us,
Summoned to the home above;
Thou art given to the keeping
Of our Father God, whose love

So enriching, smoothed thy pillow,
Soothed thy sorrow, eased thy pain;
And prepared thy loving spirit
For a bright, and glorious reign.

In thy home across the river,
In the mansions of the blest;
Where the pure in heart will ever
In His presence be at rest.

Next our honored Worthy Master;
Here we pause, while sorrow's tear,
Trickles down our cheeks, we miss him,
He was loved and honored here.

Naught can tarnish the remembrance;
Of our loved and honored dead.
Past and present good is waving
Palms of victory o'er his head.

Pulsing tides of fond devotion
To his memory, live and move;
As we journey, on together;
Seeking that, he did approve

In his last fraternal council;
As he gathered with us here,
In a calm and restful spirit,
Breathings of a higher sphere.

Such his counsel, may we heed it,
Such his love a bounteous store,
Fitting carol to his memory,
Living still, though gone before

Sister Kelly, wife and mother;
Gone from earth and those you love,
Gone to share the bliss of heaven,
Gone to brighter spheres above

Gone, the sacred ties that bound you
To your home, and loved of earth,
Loosened, ere the hour of parting,
That a happy spirit birth

Might be yours, the radient morning
Shone resplendant on your view,
Ere you drew your loved ones to you,
To impart your last adiew.

Is she gone, or are we dreaming;
Dear ones she is with you still,
Her's was love, death could not sever,
But it was the Father's will,

That the sister, wife and mother,
Should proceed you to that shore.
Near the shining gates of amber,
You will meet the gone before.

When the storms of life are over;
When the radient morn appears,
Bursting on your spirit vision,
You will meet her, dry your tears,

Tis not long, a sweet reunion
Waits you on the shining shore,
Emily, the wife and mother
Is not dead, then weep no more.

One by one the loved ones leave us;
Sorrow's tear is ours to know;
One by one the grief of parting
With the loved ones here below

Mars the present, but the beauty
Of a blissful, higher life
Sheds a halo round the dying;
Be it husband, child or wife.

Seen a far amid the gloaming,
Of a sphere beyond compare;
Sister Kelly, Sister Jewell,
Brother Childs. O wondrous fair

Is the picture seen by mortal,
Theirs the birth of Angelhood,
Wearing crowns, and palms of victory
In their hands, the wise and good.

Of those radient spheres projected,
On our minds as we commune;
With the loved ones gone before us,
Theirs the joys of the triune.

But we miss them at our altar;
Dear ones miss them in their homes,
Fondest, sweetest memories cluster,
Vacant chairs and empty room,

Speak to us of Sister Jewell,
Sister Kelly, Brother Childs,
Little Lee, and darling Emma;
Daisy dear, and Baby mild.

Are they gone, or are we dreaming;
Dear ones we may well believe
They are ever present with us.
Then let us cease to grieve and dry your tears. S. P. B.

"Oh, my back!" is a common exclamation and expresses a world of misery and suffering. It is singular this pain arises from such various causes. Kidney disease, liver complaint, wasting affections, colds, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, and nervous debility are chief causes. When thus ailing seek prompt relief. It can be found best in Brown's Iron Bitters. It builds up from the foundation by making the blood rich and pure. Leading physicians and ministers use and recommend it. It has cured many, and if you are a sufferer try it.

First Visit to Ypsilanti.

SURGEONS

From the International throat and lung nstitute, of 13 Philip's Square, Montreal, 173 Church Street, Toronto, Ont., and 81 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich., will be at the Hawkins House three days,

May 28, 29, 30,

at which time they will have with them a supply of Spirometers, the wonderful invention of Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, for the cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the head, throat or lungs requiring medical or surgical treatment.

This Institute is the only one on the continent, where diseases of the air passages alone are treated. The specialists connected with the same, by devoting their whole time and study to this one class of diseases, have established for the institute, an unbounded reputation, that is well known throughout Canada and Europe. This has been brought about by case after case being cured by them, which had been pronounced incurable by other physicians, iustitutions and impostors, calling themselves specialists.

Physicians and sufferers are invited to call and try the Spirometer, which is now in use in all the leading hospitals in Europe, for treatment and cure of the above named diseases. Crowds are visiting the surgeons in every town and city.

CONSULTATION FREE.

For information write, enclosing stamp for copy of "International News," published monthly.

Address, "INTERNATIONAL THROAT AND LUNG INSTITUTE," 81 Lafayette Ave., Deroit, Mich.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 24, 1883.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle	$5 00	@	$7 25
Sheep	5 00	@	6 25
Hogs	7 12½	@	7 70
FLOUR—Good to Choice	4 70	@	7 00
Patent	5 60	@	7 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1 19½	@	1 20½
No. 2 Spring	—	@	—
CORN—No. 2	64¾	@	65¼
OATS—Western Mixed	48	@	48½
RYE	71	@	73
PORK—Mess	19 95	@	20 00
LARD—Steam	11 80	@	11 90
CHEESE	8	@	12¼
WOOL—Domestic	28	@	45
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Extra	$6 40	@	$6 50
Choice	6 15	@	6 25
Good	5 90	@	6 10
Medium	5 60	@	5 80
Butchers' Stock	4 00	@	5 50
Inferior Cattle	2 50	@	3 50
HOGS—Live—Good to Choice	6 50	@	7 60
SHEEP	4 50	@	6 00
BUTTER—Creamery	18	@	23
Good to Choice Dairy	14	@	20
EGGS—Fresh	16	@	16½
FLOUR—Winter	4 75	@	6 00
Spring	4 00	@	5 75
Patent	6 50	@	7 50
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Spring	1 09½	@	1 09⅝
Corn, No. 2	55¾	@	55⅞
Oats, No. 2	41	@	41¼
Rye, No. 2	62	@	62½
Barley, No. 2	78	@	79
BROOM-CORN—			
Red-Tipped Hurl	4½	@	6½
Fine Green	6	@	6¾
Inferior	4	@	4½
Crooked	2	@	4
PORK—Mess	19 10	@	19 15
LARD—Steam	11 70	@	11 75
LUMBER—			
Common Dressed Siding	18 00	@	20 00
Flooring	16 00	@	36 00
Common Boards	12 00	@	18 00
Fencing	12 00	@	14 50
Lath	2 50	@	2 60
Shingles	2 90	@	3 20
EAST LIBERTY.			
CATTLE—Best	$6 40	@	$6 75
Fair to Good	5 75	@	6 25
HOGS—Yorkers	7 25	@	7 35
Philadelphias	7 50	@	7 65
SHEEP—Best	4 75	@	5 50
Common	3 25	@	4 25
BALTIMORE.			
CATTLE—Best	$6 50	@	$7 00
Medium	4 50	@	5 50
HOGS	9 50	@	10 25
SHEEP—Poor to Choice	3 00	@	5 62½

To show what the cyclone can do when it sets out, The Hillsdale Standard says:

Clayton Harris, working in a field near by, was lifted into the air fifty feet, carried about forty rods, and left in a cherry tree, which was then torn up by the roots. He fortunately escaped with but slight injuries.

DO THEY ALL SEE?

WARREN CO., PA., VILLAGE OF ENTERPRISE.

Personally appeared before me Holland Sutliff, who, being duly sworn according to law deposes and says: Thnt he resides in the village of Enterprise, Warren Co., Pa.; That for the space of six weeks or more he was bed-fast, he endured terrible suffering from Rheumatism, and during this time he could get no rest or sleep, and was not able to do any work. He had tried all and every remedy he could hear of and a doctor attending him all this time, and was growing worse al the time, until he was recommended by a friend to take Wilson's Lightning Remedy for Rheumatism. This medicine gave him immediate relief and performed a perfect cure in forty-eight hours, and that he is now perfectly free from the disease.

H. SUTLIFF.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 22nd day of June, A. D., 1880.

M. I. BIBBLE, Justice of the Peace.

FARRAND, WILLIAMS & CO, agents, Detroit. 1001–4w

Twenty-four Hours to Live.

From John Kuhn, Lafayette, Ind., who announces that he is now in "perfect health," we have the following: "One year ago I was, to all appearance, in the last stages of Consumption. Our best physicians gave my case up. Ifinally got so low that our doctor said I could not live twenty-four hours. My friends then purchased a bottle of DR. WM. HALLS BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, which considerably benefited me. I continued until I took nine bottles. I am now in perfect health, havig used no other medicine."

DR. DEWITT C. KELLINGER'S LINIMENT is an infallible cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Lameness and Diseases of the Scalp, and for promoting the growth of the Hair.

Edey's Carbolic Troches cure colds and prevent disease.

Almost Insane and Cured.

"Most of the eminent doctors in the East as well as several of the medical faculty in New York City," writes Rev. P. P. Shirley, of Chicago, "failed to help my daughter's eplepsy, which began to show signs of turning into insanity. By the good providence of God we tried *Samaritan Nervine*, and it cured her." Your druggist keeps it. $1.50.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to reccommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Frank Smith. 3

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tette, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect Satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 Cents per Box. For Sale by Frank Smith. 963–1y

Always take a cold in time; never let it run, but buy a bottle of BURRILL'S COMPOUND CHERRY BALSAM and be cured. Sold by J. B. Lemley. 5

MANHANSET HOUSE.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I. N. Y.

This charming resort is delightfully situated on Shelter Island, 95 miles east of New York City. Excellent Yachting, Rowing, Fishing, Bathing and Driving. Large and Beautiful groves, good music and superior cuisine

Opens for the Season, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1883.

WILLSON & CHATFIELD, Prop's. 1001-8w

40 Cents

BUYS A

GOOD HAT

AT

MRS. GOODING'S.

A full and complete line of **Millinery** and **Fancy Goods** in all the latest styles to be found at Mrs. Gooding's.

An elegant line of **HAIR GOODS** in all the new designs. Every Hair Wave sold Waranted to be the natural curly hair.

TEN Thousand, Five Hundred Rolls of New Wall Papers, Borders and Decorations on sale at Samson's Also Five Tons strictly pure White Lead, Ten Barrels Linseed Oil, Two Hundred and Fifty cans Paints, Assorted Cottage Colors, the Cheapest and Best in the city. 998

SAMSON has the best Eight-ball Sets of Croquet ever brought to Ypsilanti Also the Stoutest and Most Durable Express Wagons. Only One Dollar Each. 998

THE Ladies and Children will find at Samson's the finest assortment of Colors in Small Cans for painting Household Articles- Fifteen Cents a can with Full Directions. 998

CHOICE Perfumes, lasting and fragrant, the largest stock and Freshest Odors, at Samson's. Also Toilet Soaps anCos - metics in Great Variety. 998

PHYSICIAN'S Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately prepared from Genuine Materials, at Samson's. 998

Comstock & Ebling

Are now ready to show a fine line of

Spring Carpets.

INJECTION

SANTINELI

CURES LEUCORRHŒA OR WHITES, GLEET AND GONORRHŒA

In Four Days, $1.00 per bottle, Directions in all Languages, For Sale by Druggists, or sent by Express, secure from observation, on receipt of $1.

Fairmount Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O., U.S.A.

A. D. MORFORD, Agent Ypsilanti.

RUPTURE!

Eagan's Imperial Truss Manufactured by **T. Y. Kayne,** of Ann Arbor, Mich.

40 Now worn in Ann Arbor, out of which are six (**6**) permanent cures already. Used by the best medical men of that city. This is a new Truss with a Spiral Spring Pad adapting itself to every motion of the body, easy and comfortable. Worn day and night. Will be at the

Hawkin's House, Ypsilanti, Wed., June 13,

To fit and adjust Trusses. As there is much in being Well Fitted, come early. Circulars Free. Sent by mail to any address.

T. Y. KAYNE, Office, Hamilton, Block, Box 2,278 Ann Arbor, Mich.

1001m3

Important to Owners of Buildings.

Look Here! Linger a Moment, and Listen to FRANK SMITH'S Reasonings on

Detroit White Lead Works' Liquid Pain.

It is economy to keep a building well painted. Good paint preserves a building from decay and ruin.

It is good policy to keep your home looking neat and Cleanly. It is more attractive to your family, and commands more respect from your neighbors

The question then arises, what shall we paint with? We answer, **Detroit White Lead Works' Liquid Paints.**

Liquid Paints are fast superseding White Lead, and will be the Paints of the future. They are more convenient than White Lead. Properly made, they are far more durable than White Lead alone.

THE DETROIT WHITE LEAD WORKS' LIQUID PAINTS ARE POSITIVELY THE BEST.

They should be given a preference over all others. They are a **Combination of Pure White Lead, Zinc. Linseed Oil.**

Pure Lead alone will powder or chalk off.
Pure Zinc alone will peel off.

Combined, each counteracts the other's poor qualities.

These Liquid paints, being a proper combination of Lead and Zinc are absolutely the **BEST HOUSE PAINTS** it is posssible for man to make.

Remember these paints are not Chemical Paints.

No Rubber nor Soapine, etc., but Pure Lead, Zinc, and Linseed Oil ONLY.

Now that you know what is best, insist upon having it and take no other.

They are put up in all sized packages from one pint to fifty gallons.

They are all READY FOR USE, requiring no oil, thinner, or dryer.

Beautiful Tints, also Outside White and Inside White.

The following Guarantee will be on Each Package,

GUARANTEE.

We guarantee the quality of our Liquid Paints to be superior to all others, and we will repaint, free of cost, any building painted with them where they do not prove more durable than White Lead and Oil, put on in the ordinary way.

We guarantee our Liquid Paint to contain no adulteration. And not to blister, crack, peel or chalk off, when used according to directions.

Detroit White Lead Works.

For Sale by **Frank Smith,**

At the Emporium, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Wm. Wright,

Fresco Painter and Interior Decorator.

Imported and Domestic Wall Paper Hangings. **Stained Glass.**

Inlaid Wood Floors. Designer and Manufacturer of Art Furniture. MANTELS A SPECIALTY

Representative of the Low Art Tile. (989-1y) 34 FORT STREET WEST, DETROIT.

☞Don't fail to examine our stock of GASOLINE and KEROSENE STOVES before purchasing.

NOW FOR A

Kitchen Stove.

EXAMINE THE

"TRAVELER"

— THE —

NEW STOVE.

J. H. Sampson,

Huron Street, Ypsilanti.

WHITE

DOMESTIC

Genuine Williams Singer,

$30.00.

Grinnell Bros.,

Ypsilanti,

Ann Arbor,

218 Woodard Ave., Detroit.

T. H. GODKIN.

PRICES!

WAY BELOW THEM ALL

WE ARE BOUND TO GET

—ON—

PRICES.

Note some of the following

LOW PRICES:

TEA.

I can sell BETTER Tea than any house in the city, for the LEAST money.

Tea.....from 20 to 50c.
First Jap. Tea.....50c.
Best Oolong Black Tea.....60c.

Coffee.....12c.
" Choice, 15, 20, 25 & 35c.

CANNED GOODS.

Salmon.....15
Mackeral.....15
Hulled Corn.....15
Boston Baked Beans.....18
Succotash.....15
3 lb can Golden Pumpkin.....15
3 " Pie Peaches.....20
Yellow Peaches, Very Fine for Table Use.....22
1 Gallon Apples.....30
Tomatoes.....15
Sardines.....10
Baking Powder.....20 to 50
Large Crystal Gloss Starch, 3 lbs. for.....25

I also have on sale the

Standard Laundry Wax

For Polishing Starched Linen.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

I am Closing Out on them and am Selling Very Cheap. Lamps of all kinds at your own price.

Fishing Tackle of all kinds at the lowest prices. Tobacco and Cigars. Call in and Look Over Goods; no trouble to show them.

T. H. GODKIN,

Bucklin Blk. Op. P. O.

984 Ypsilanti.

C. LINGEMANN & SONS,

Manufacturers of

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS AND WALKING CANES,

Monroe Ave., DETROIT, MICH.

The Largest Assortment of PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, at the Lowest Prices.

Large Umbrellas for Wagons, a specialty.

Umbrellas and Parasols Made to Order Covered and Repaired. 1000 3m

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Rheumatine

An Internal Remedy and a SURE CURE for all kinds of

Rheumatic Complaints

If you are suffering from

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

Give RHEUMATINE a fair trial. You will never regret having done so.

From Mr. F. Moschell, Passenger Conductor on the New York and Hudson River R'y:

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 8th, 1883.

My dear Mr. Sutherland.—My wife having suffered greatly from Rheumatism, she was induced to try your **Rheumatine.** After taking only two bottles she was completely cured of Rheumatism, and her general health greatly improved.

I also took three bottles of Rheumatine with the result that I now find my Rheumatism entirely gone, and a very marked improvement in my general health. I consider Rheumatine a first class remedy for Rheumatism and all affections of the kidneys.

I am, yours truly, FRED. MOSCHELL.

See our change of Testimonials every week in Daily Papers.

—SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS—

Wholesale Agents for Detroit and Michigan,

Messrs. Swift & Dodds,

1000-1-yr.

TERRITORY & FARM RIGHTS

FOR SALE OF

CRAVEN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DRYER

The best and cheapest Fruit Evaporater in the market. Will dry twice as much fruit as any machine of the same cost. Fire-proof and portable, with self-shifting drawers. Will dry from 3 to 100 bushels green fruit and vegetables a day as required.

Address, S. W. CRAVEN,
998-4w Leesburg, Highland Co. Ohio.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

The Resources of the State.

The revelations of the census of 1880 continue to be a wonder. The Compendium of the census, a summary of the main features of the great work, is a bulky volume of nearly 1,800 pages. The tables which follow are a summary of the main features of the Compendium for this State:

POPULATION.	
Aggregate	1,636,937
White	1,614,560
Colored	15,100
Chinese	28
Indians	7,249
Native	1,248,429
Foreign	388,508
Females, 5 to 17	228,991
Males, 5 to 17	235,391
Males, 18 to 44	371,140
Males over 21	467,687
FARM AND FARM PRODUCTS.	
Total farms	154,008
Acres improved land	8,296,862
Value farms, buildings and fences	$499,103,181
Value implements and machinery	$19,419,360
Value live stock	$55,720,113
Cost fences, building and repairing, 1879	$2,975,644
Cost fertilizers purchased, 1879	$300,995
Estimated value products, 1879	$91,159,858
Production barley, bu	1,204,316
Production buckwheat, bu	413,062
Production Indian corn, bu	32,461,452
Production oats, bu	18,190,793
Production rye, bu	294,918
Production wheat, bu	35,532,543
Value orchard products	2,760,677
Production hay, tons	1,393,888
Production hops, lbs	266,010
Production potatoes, bu	10,924,111
Production tobacco, lbs	83,969
Number horses	378,778
Number mules and asses	5,383
Work oxen	40,393
Milch cows	384,578
Other cattle	466,660
Sheep	2,189,389
Swine	964,071
Pounds wool, 1879	11,858,497
Gallons milk, 1879	7,898,273
Pounds butter, 1879	38,821,890
Pounds cheese	440,540
MANUFACTURES.	
Number	8,873
Capital employed	$92,930,959
Employes, males over 16	68,445
Employes, females over 15	4,784
Children employed	4,362
Total wages paid during year	$25,313,682
Value materials	$92,900,269
Value products	$150,715,025
STEAMBOATS.	
Number	422
Tonnage	67,093.42
Value	$4,550,725
Capital invested	$6,014,903
Crews	3,299
Gross earnings	$4,353,961
Paid for services	$1,295,747
Number passengers	817,764
Tons freight	940,170
REAL ESTATE.	
Assessed value	$432,861,884
PERSONAL ESTATE.	
Assessed value	$84,801,475
TAXES.	
State	$1,683,560
County	1,804,512
City, town and school	5,139,877
Total	8,627,949
DEBT.	
Bonded	$9,802,293
Floating	454,735
Gross	10,257,028
Sinking fund	1,453,884
Net debt	8,803,144

Michigan Items.

The Detroit grain quotations are: No. 1 White, $1.07@1.07¼; No. 2 White, 99@99¾c; No. 2 Red, $1.14@1.14½. Flour—Winter, $5.00@6.75. Spring, $6.25@8.00 Corn—58@58¼c. Oats—44¾@47c. Butter—15@25c. Cheese—13@15c. Potatoes—per barrel, $1.25@1.75.

Building is lively in Muskegon this spring. Five business blocks and two hundred dwellings are in course of erection there.

T. North's bank at Vassar, Tuscola County, was robbed by burglars the other night, who cracked the vault and exploded the cash-safe, from which they took $4,000. They were at work on the strong box containing currency amounting to $7,000 when they were frightened away.

A new saw-mill is in course of erection at Menominee to cost $40,000, and still another is talked of.

A small cyclone passed over Lansing a few days ago, carrying away portions of roofs, the steeple of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and breaking several plate-glass windows, but no serious damage was done to individuals as far as learned. The storm only lasted a minute or two, and was accompanied by a rumbling sound like the movement of a freight train.

A few days ago, as Dr. Beckwith, of Owosso, Shiawassee County, was returning from the country, he was suddenly attacked by Louis Napoleon, a ferocious Hambletonian stallion owned by Dewey & Stewart, which had escaped from his grooms. He demolished the doctor's buggy and harness, and the doctor himself narrowly escaped.

Reports to the State Board of Health from fifty-eight observers in various localities, for the week ended on the 12th indicated that diphtheria, neuralgia, influenza, remittent fever and intermittent fever increased, and that diarrhea and rheumatism decreased in area of prevalence. Diphtheria was reported prevalent at eleven places, scarlet fever at sixteen and measles at thirty-one places.

Lyman P. Alden, Superintendent of the State Public School for Dependent Children at Coldwater, Branch County, has resigned, and Prof. John N. Foster, of Ludington, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the State Reform School at Lansing, has been appointed his successor.

The salt-bed at Marine City, St. Clair County, is one hundred and fifteen feet thick and is pure, solid salt rock. The people claim that it is the richest salt bed in the United States. The work of manufacturing salt on an immense scale will soon be commenced there.

John Richardson, foreman in Prescott's Iron Works, at Menominee, was killed recently by a plank thrown by a circular saw.

Prof. Donald McLean, of the Medical Department of the State University, has been appointed Surgeon-in-Chief of the Michigan Central Railroad, in the place of Dr. D. O. Farrand, recently deceased.

Local statisticians estimate the number of dogs killed in Stanton, Goodhue County, during the mad-dog excitement of the past few days at fifty. This exactly decimates the dog population there.

A "run" was inaugurated on Eugene Angell's bank at Lansing a few days ago, and the institution closed its doors. It was believed Angell would be able to pay in full.

The latest swindling dodge: Two strangers, apparently, meet at a farmer's house, manage to stay over night if they can, and make a trade before they leave in the morning, in which the farmer's name is wanted as a witness to the contract, which afterward turns up as a promissory note fixed up in a sum satisfactory to the sharpers.

A boy named Edward Davis was caught by a shaft in a mill in Whitehall, Muskegon County, the other day, and whirled around it several times, when a workman ran with a knife and cut him loose, saving his life.

Two new engines on the M. H. & O. Road, Upper Peninsula, are named Kabibonokka and Pugamaugun.

DEVASTATION.

The City of Racine, Wis., Visited by an Awful Cyclone — Twenty-Five People Killed Outright, and Many Others Fatally Injured—Great Damage to Property.

RACINE, Wis., May 19.

For the first time since its settlement, Racine County has been visited by a cyclone. The meteorological conditions of the lake-shore belt of country were believed to be such that a disastrous cyclone was an impossibility, but the debris of wrecked houses, and the scores of dead and dying, which make this a city of mourning to-day, attest the falsity of the theory. Yesterday was notably chilly for the season. Men wore their overcoats all day long. The morning was bright and fair, with the wind blowing freshly from the southeast. As the day advanced clouds obscured the sky, and the air grew more chilly. At four the whirling masses fell to the earth with a noise that can only be compared to the buzzing and rumbling of a million railroad trains. The frightful sound continued for not more than two minutes. The frightened people crept from their cellars and hiding-places to behold the magnificent spectacle of the cyclone as it passed from the land upon the waters of Lake Michigan, where it twirled and created innumerable water-spouts, some of which formed spectacles beautiful in the extreme.

All the houses on the west side of North Main north of English street, are demolished. Most of them are of wood, but one was a large brick house, owned by Mr. Fisher.

Fred Falk's house on English street was completely wrecked. Many houses on North Wisconsin street were more or less damaged. One house on High street, facing east, was picked up and appeared to float in the air twenty feet above the earth, and when it alighted it was in a tolerable state of preservation, and faced south. A barn on Milwaukee street was lifted into the air and it came down underside up, presenting a strange appearance. Sidewalks in the track of the cyclone were drawn into the air, trees torn up by the roots, and out-houses, etc., were no more than feathers wafted by a breeze. The path of the meteorological monster was a literal scene of ruin such as the eye in Racine never before dwelt upon. The clap-boards of houses appear to have been ground into splinters, some of which had the dimensions of mere slivers. Fourteen persons were in Petura's saloon, on Douglas avenue, and though the two-story brick building in which it was located was reduced to a mere pile of bricks and mortar, no one was seriously injured. Beach's barn was taken up into the air, and after whirling like a top alighted in good order on its side, like a ship on her beams. The flax mills, the vinegar manufactory and the brick-yards of William Baumans shared the common fate of destruction. The roof of Bettroy's bakery was lifted off, and on the same street, St. Clair, the cupola of Father Matthew Hall was damaged. The smoke-stack of the old silver-plate works fell, and the cornice of St. Joseph's Cathedral was twisted off. The roof of Policeman Griebel's house floated away, and an old, unoccupied tenement-house of George Bucher is numbered among the things that were. Telegraph poles were not respected, and as the wires are down communication with outside points is difficult. The 7:10 train from Chicago was delayed a mile north of the city by a house which had been picked up by the cyclone and deposited squarely on the rails.

The scene among the dead, wounded and dying at the northern part of the city was one painful beyond description. In many instances surviving relatives had lost all semblance of reason. Physicians were not numerous enough to give prompt assistance, and numerous bleeding victims were rolled up in blankets while anxious relatives ran in every direction to secure medical aid. The sufferers are as a rule the poor, and if, as it has been charged, the wealthier classes were not present at the scenes of disaster to do with hands and purse all that becomes members of the brotherhood of humanity, it should be remembered that the night up to a late hour was one threatening in the extreme.

A feature of the results of the storm is that the houses in general appear to have exploded. Those within the storm center were in a vacuum, and the pressure of the air from the inside acted as on an explosive, hence the debris lies in and around the foundations nearer the circumference. Some few houses were lifted and carried bodily for a short distance, and here the occupants fared better than those in the storm center. All the physicians in the city were called into service, and responded nobly to the call for help. As fast as they were extricated from the debris the wounded were examined, and, when their condition permitted, were conveyed to St. Luke's and St. Mary's hospitals. The dead are lying in various parts of the city with guards mounted over them. The inquest will be held to-day, and the dead will receive a common funeral Sunday.

The extent of country traversed by the storm can not be even guessed at here, but it is believed to have struck this county first at Western Union Junction. It is also feared that vessels on the lake may have been lost, since no craft could have weathered a cyclone of such power. The list of fatalities is necessarily incomplete at this writing, and may be much enlarged by the developments of to-day.

Fully twenty-five people were killed and as many as one hundred injured. One hundred and fifty houses were demolished, and had the cyclone struck near the business center the damage would have been incalculable. At Western Union Junction, seven miles west of Racine, many houses were ruined. One fatal injury is at this time reported, that of Mrs. Webber, whose son is well known among railroad men in Racine. The killed and wounded, so far as it is at present possible to obtain information, are as follows:

Near Wolf's Garden, in Mount Pleasant—W. A. Spradel, leg and two ribs broken. Mrs. Spradel, hurt internally and limbs injured: At Lutz's Garden—Kate Lutz, seventy-six years old, arm broken and head crushed, very badly injured. Willie and John Kastanick, eleven and thirteen years old, killed. A little girl of Peter Dressel, six years old, killed. Mrs. Kastanick, probably fatally injured. August Steinway, arm broken and head and legs injured. Mrs. Frederick Falk, seriously hurt. Herman Kuel, bruised about the head. Mrs. Rihuse, hurt about the breast and eyes. Fred Falk, seriously hurt about the head and eyes. Simon Geese, fatally hurt; injuries in the head. Mail Lavin, internal injuries, probably fatal. Three small children of Fred Falk injured, two fatally. Mrs. Barz' two children, very seriously injured. Mrs. McCarthy, on High street, fatally injured. Kate McCarthy, injured, but not seriously. August Kisner and wife fatally hurt, and baby dead. Mrs. Kisner's chest-bone broken and skull fractured. Mrs. Flannigan and three children, all dangerously injured. Mrs. Mary Miller, badly bruised; her little girl has a broken ankle, and her son has a leg broken. A girl named Sarah, working at Lutz', badly bruised about the head and face. Fred Essmus, leg and face badly bruised. Barney Willing and family all saved themselves by getting into the cellar, except a little boy and girl. No traces of the former can be found. The girl was blown twenty rods and instantly killed. The house of F. Kortz was blown to pieces. Mrs. Kortz was fatally injured. Mr. K. escaped with bruises about the head and body. Paul Kuhl, one of their boarders, was taken out dead, and Albert Kuhl taken out alive, but died soon after. Herman Kuhl is alive, but fatally injured. Michael Dorney, knee broken and one eye knocked out. Mrs. Wendt, living on West street, fatally hurt, and child hurt seriously. Michael Jochiem, High street, badly hurt; wife and four children hurt; baby will die. John Lukes' and P. Jacobson's new houses on Main street were blown to pieces. Anderson House destroyed, and the family hurt more or less. Mrs. Captain Doat's house blown to pieces and an inmate named Knudsen had his arm broken. William Gamoll's house half destroyed, barn wrecked, all the family bruised and cut. William Dislink's house destroyed, but family escaped injury by getting into the cellar. Mrs. James Decker was in the back of the butcher shop of Rudolph Gray when the wind blew her out of a window against a fence. She is fatally injured. William Deershing, head hurt and children injured. Lichtfeldt's house blown to pieces, and he and wife and boy badly hurt. A. Kranski hurt and house blown to pieces. Mrs. Howland blown out of her buggy against a fence and seriously hurt. William Sprado, both legs broken and fatally injured internally. John Striple, thigh broken and other serious injuries. Miller, arm twisted off. Every member of John Riegelman's family, father, mother and five children injured. The residence of William Priegelman, at No. 1,916 North Erie street, was literally blown to pieces. The whole family, consisting of father, mother and five children, escaped death by running into the cellar, but they were all cut and bruised somewhat, though not dangerously. Priegelman is an employe at Fish Bros.' wagon-works.

The Blow Elsewhere.

HARVARD, ILL., AND VICINITY.

HARVARD, Ill., May 19.

A terrible cyclone passed through this section of the country about six o'clock last evening. The day had been very sultry, but with a strong wind blowing from the southeast. Heavy clouds were banked up in the west during the latter part of the afternoon, and at last formed into a funnel-shaped cloud. The first damage reported was at Chemung and vicinity, where several houses and barns were totally demolished, and the roof of the large mill taken off. Four persons were badly hurt and one killed. At Lawrence the depot was entirely unroofed, and ten barns wrecked and some stock killed. The storm passed about two miles west where it struck the large farm-house and barn of Patrick Kennedy, tearing them to kindling wood, and instantly killing William McGuirk, fatally injuring Mr. Kennedy and badly bruising three children. The large barn of James Rogers, next struck, was torn to pieces and his dwelling partly destroyed. Next the house and barn of George Wakley shared a similar fate. The storm passed in a northeasterly direction and reports have come in of much damage in the vicinity of Alden and Hebron. Trees, fences, and everything in the path of the storm-cloud were destroyed. The cloud was the usual funnel-shape accompanied by a loud roaring noise and vivid lightning. Harvard narrowly escaped, with less than half a mile, and at one time coming directly toward it. Patrick Corrigan, living near Chemung, and a hired man named Bartley, of Alden, were instantly killed by the cyclone.

IN SANGAMON COUNTY, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 19.

All day a terrific wind has been blowing over Springfield. People on the streets had difficulty in maintaining upright positions. Between seven and eight o'clock last evening the heavens seemed to be one mass of lurid flame. Then came rain and even hail. About eight o'clock a terrific wind-storm struck the city. From information received the storm did not come nearer to Springfield than the Wabash & Alton Junction, two miles south. Its course was to the east a little north of Rochester, and was last heard of on Grand Prairie, four miles east of the city. Its trail was marked with ruin and destruction. Houses, barns, fences and trees were lifted from their places and demolished. At the Wabash Junction a house and barn belonging to Mrs. Loose, occupied by a tenant named Bunker, was struck and torn to pieces. Bunker and child were badly hurt. In the same vicinity Mrs. English, mother of Turney English, of this city, was seriously hurt. The residence of Edward Iles, near the Wabash Junction, was destroyed. Further on toward the east the cyclone struck the residence of B. F. McVey, situated on a somewhat elevated piece of prairie, and of course destroyed it. Mr. McVey was badly hurt. All that can be learned is that a terrible cyclone held high carnival over a portion of South and East Sangamon, and that several persons were badly hurt. It is feared that the worst is yet to be learned. All sorts of rumors in regard to the destruction of property and loss of life are flying. The telephone lines running into the country are not working. Messages have come from the junction and from Rochester calling for surgeons. Drs. Mathews, Ryan, Morgan, Lindsay and Price have hastened to the scene of destruction and suffering.

The Steamer Granite State Burned on Long Island Sound—Five Lives Lost.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 19.

The steamer Granite State was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, while approaching the dock at Goodspeed's Landing, forty-one miles below Hartford, on her way to this city. The flames spread so rapidly that nothing was saved. Five lives are known to have been lost, four by burning and one by drowning. The drowned person was Mrs. Dr. C. L. Maine, of New Haven, who, with her husband, jumped into the river. The husband reached the shore.

An effort was made to reach the dock, but the fire spread with such rapidity that it was found impracticable. Her stern was swung in, however, and most of the crew and passengers jumped from the burning steamer to the wharf, while some jumped into the river and swam ashore. It is not known how the fire originated. The bodies of the persons burned can not be identified. One body already identified is that of the second cook, named Jackson, and two bodies, supposed to be emigrant passengers. Nine horses were also burned. The cargo was mostly freight billed to this city, which is a total loss. The steamer's hull has floated down the river about half a mile below the landing. Nothing is visible above water but her gallows frame walking beam.

The fire started in the forward part of the boat and spread with fearful rapidity. The boat was headed for the dock under full steam. The engineer stuck to his post though he was nearly burned to death. The passenger list included about twenty-five passengers. There was wild confusion in the scramble for life The ferry boat at the dock pushed alongside of the burning vessel and most of the passengers were saved. The steamer's books were all destroyed and no list of the passengers preserved. As the fire raged the boat drifted away from the dock three-quarters of a mile to Toad's Island, where it was burned to the water's edge. The following are the lost: Mrs. C. L. Maine, of New Haven; Jackson (cook); two deck passengers, names unknown.

Mrs. Maine was on her bridal trip. She jumped into the water with her husband and was drowned. Mr. Maine grasped the paddle-wheel and was saved. Jackson, the colored cook, was burned to death.

The Granite State was owned in this city by the Hartford & New York Transportation Company. She cost the Company, originally, $25,000, but has since been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, at a cost of $30,000, making the whole cost $55,000; insured for $40,000.

Recent dispatches from points in Illinois and Iowa report that the protracted wet weather had caused much of the corn that had been planted to rot in the ground.

Some Curious Freaks of the Late Cyclones.

AT RACINE, WIS.

Many of the people living near the center of the city knew nothing of the awful havoc created in the outskirts by Friday's blow until the following morning. No fear, had been entertained of a cyclone, for it was generally known that Prof. Gray had demonstrated that such a thing was out of the question near a large body of water. But when the people heard the noise like "the rumbling of a million railroad trains," as one man described it, some became alarmed.

The noise ceased in a minute, and then men and women came to the doors of their houses to see what was going on. The muddy cloud had gone, and a white one was coming toward the city with astonishing velocity. It appeared to pass over the north end within two minutes, and when it reached the lake hundreds of people rushed to the shore to see the effect. Immense masses of water were apparently drawn up by the cloud as it traveled along, and the sight is said to have been a very beautiful one. When the cloud disappeared in the distance everybody on the south side of the river believed the storm was over, and they went to bed without knowing what had taken place on the outskirts of the city a mile or so distant.

The next morning, around every spot where there had been a dwelling were the former occupants, who were gathering what remained of their household goods, though few found any article of value. A singular thing noticed was that in almost every instance the bedding was in good condition, while stoves, beds and chairs had disappeared. One man was seen taking off a wheelbarrow full of quilts—all that was left of his effects except a cow, one of whose horns had been knocked off. Another family found only a clock, a vinegar jug and a cup and saucer. A few lost absolutely everything they possessed.

The triplets and their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sabin, who lived on Hegaer street, escaped with some slight bruises. This was good news to the people of Racine, who had taken a great interest in the children. Sabin's house was struck, but only the front wall was torn away. One of the triplets was in a front room in its cradle, and the mother grabbed it and ran out, while the father looked after the other two. Mr. Sabin was struck on the nose and hand by flying pieces of timber, but he didn't mind his hurts, being happy over the preservation of his progeny.

AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

The vagaries of the cyclone defy enumeration or description. Preserving one general course from northwest to southeast it wabbled and twisted in every conceivable way. With a penchant for high ground, it was not too proud to travel along the lowlands, uprooting, twisting, shivering and splintering massive oaks and stalwart hickories, scattering fence-rails in every direction, and playing with telegraph and telephone poles as though they had been match-sticks and the wires slender threads.

Not satisfied with ruining homes, it scattered their contents—sometimes the most trifling—on every hand. A large mirror in the English residence was broken into a thousand pieces, and relic-hunters picked them up to-day. A teapot landed in the boughs of a young sapling, where it was caught and held, while pieces of a lady's necklace were found in the hedge-fence, under careened stoves, and in various out-of-the-way places. In short the cyclone seemed to have no regular programme, but to take pretty much everything that came in its way and do with it what it pleased.

Some of the escapes and incidents at the other places were peculiarly interesting. Seven people rushed into Bolivar Turley's cellar and escaped, though a baby was slightly hurt about the head; and a cat which had found its way there was killed. Twelve persons at Henry Turley's also took refuge in the cellar and escaped, while one of Turley's six horses was safe and sound with a halter and a broken piece of the manger around his neck, half a mile distant, and the other five near the barn. The hedge-fence opposite Roy's was coated with geese-feathers and every now and then ornamented with a clump of cornstalks. Sam Ashton found his vest half a mile away, but the thirty dollars he had left in one of the pockets was missing.

AT HARVARD, ILL.

The following reliable account of the descent of the cyclone Friday evening upon this section is given by a farmer living near Chemung, two miles north of this place: "The sun was shining all day Friday," he said, "and there was a stiff gale blowing from the southwest. About six o'clock I noticed a funnel-shaped cloud, with the small end uppermost coming toward the village from the northwest. At the same time a heavy rolling cloud came toward us from the southwest. Before the two clouds met the gale suddenly stopped, and there was a dead calm. The clouds approached each other almost a mile from where I was, and the counter-currents rolled over them upon one another backward and forward. The funnel-shaped cloud tipped completely over, and its small end swept the ground. There was a suffocating calm for a few moments after the clouds collided. The collision was marked by a clap of thunder and a glare of lightning. Then came a roaring wind, and I saw the big cloud that had been formed by the two sweep by. Its center was of a yellowish color, but the top and the sides were jet black. It slanted downward toward a pond, and I could see it sweeping up and carrying masses of mud and water. It lifted the fences straight into the air, and they seemed to float in its bosom rather than whirl around. I was about a mile out of the cloud's course, but the strong wind struck me downward to the earth. In half a minute the cloud passed, and then the hot sun poured down upon us brighter than ever."

To illustrate the force of the cyclone it is noted that hickory trees from six to ten inches in diameter were twisted and torn from their places like reeds. A heavy oak beam was found four miles east of its former position. Near the Sugar Creek bridge two trees five feet in diamer were broken down five feet from their base. A horse was taken from a stable and carried about three hundred yards into an adjacent field. When found he was tied to a part of his manger, which had been taken with him. He received but a few light bruises.

The cyclone presented peculiar characteristics. Where it assumed a funnel shape it sucked up trees, drew houses high into the air, and when this funnel shape was absent black, massive clouds seemed to come with tremendous power and knock against whatever stood in the way, hurling the object along close to the earth's surface. When the storm took up Mrs. Downs' baby the little one had clothes on, but when the friends rescued it it was as free from such attire as it was on the day it was ushered into existence. At the house of George Wakely the cyclone found the family sitting at supper. The roof went off, the sides followed, the floor broke in two, and down all hands went into the cellar.

The crowned heads of Russia, Austria, Italy and Germany are to meet at Berlin in the autumn.

Sing Sing is making about $50,000 a year profit.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED!

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Cures Consumption, Colds, Pneumonia, Influenza, Bronchial Difficulties, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, Inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and the tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails. 994.

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Good Carpets for 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 & 25.
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All Wool Carpets for 65, 70, 75.
Tapestry Brussels, 65 to 75 cents.
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WALL PAPER.

Good Wall Paper, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 12½ cents.
Better Wall Paper, 15, 18, 20.
Best Gold, 35, 36, 40, 45, and upward.

CURTAINS.

Nottingham Lace, 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, 25 and upward.
Swiss Lace, in Sets, all grades
Draperies of all kinds.

Poles, Cornices, Shades, Linens, Mattresses and Bedding in endless variety. All at the above low prices.

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THE COMMERCIAL,

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SATURDAY MORNING, May 26, 1883.

THE DUDE.

A lah-dah-dah young man,
A fah-lah-lah young man,
An almost new
And utterly too,
A tra-la-la young man.

He thought he'd go and see
The world so wide and free,
If anything was good enough for him;
He climbed the Himalay,
He tramped through Africa,
But everything was far too rough for him.

A tall, æsthete young man,
An utterly sweet young man:
A great swell-head,
An utterly bred,
A finished quite complete young man.

He quizzed the Continent:
In eighty days he went
Around the world to show what he could do:
He said with all his force:
"The world was all too coarse
And nothing did what it was meant to do."

A Roman nose young man,
A tooth-pick toes young man,
Who sucked his cane
To sooth his brain—
A tight fit clothes young man!

The men all feel for him,
The girls all kneel to him,
The dear mammas look eagerly his way!
But he will take his chaunce,
And he will daunce his daunce,
For every dog is bound to have his day.

An eye-glass quiz young man,
A "perhaps it is" young man,
A perfumed dear
From ear to ear—
Do *you* know who it is, young man?

—*Detroit Free Press.*

A THRUST AT THE WOLF.

The Sheridans' story was not an uncommon one. While the head of the family yet lived and labored there was always a plentiful comfort, often an abundant luxury. When, suddenly, the busy hands were folded once for all, their generous earnings ceased, and the trusted-in Life Assurance Company proved to have been a hope delusive and vain, it was little enough there was left for "mother and the girls."

"And the bald fact is this, that the wolf is at our door," May Sheridan declared one day, after they had been for several months taking care of themselves. "He's a ravening old beast, too; he's a merciless old beast, and he's going to make his dinner off us poor mortals to-morrow. Pretty dry picking he'll find it, though—eh, Betty? eh, marmie?" and May roguishly lifted the thin white fingers lying idly on her sister's lap, and pinched into Mrs. Sheridan's pale cheek a tiny spot of crimson.

"But I'll fix you, you howling, gaunt old thing; see if I don't. Look out there!" cried May, apostrophizing the imaginary invader, and furiously brandishing her own soft, small fist.

"What nonsense is the child at now?"

It was Miss Agnes Sheridan who asked this, coming wearily up the narrow stairway leading to the "rooms," and catching sight of May's strange performance through the partially open door.

"'The child!'" scornfully repeated May. "Wait till I've taken a hand with yonder vicious old grayback, and it won't be 'the child' any more, I guess. Agnes Sheridan, we're getting in debt to the grocer, and I'm going to work to earn some money!"

"You!" chorused her trio of auditors. "Why, Baby May, what can you do?" and they laughed at the absurdity of their household pet and darling in the *role* of bread winner.

"Don't think about it one second, dearie," said Agnes, dropping her music-roll to clasp May's *petit* figure in a fond embrace. "I've got a new scholar to-day, and three quarter payments come due me next week. We'll settle up with that dreadful grocer to the utmost farthing then, and live on the fat of the land forever afterward on the 'pay as you go' plan," she finished, gayly.

"And I'm getting well at a wonderful rate," cheerily chimed in Betty, now convalescent from a long illness. "Dr. Herrick says I can go into school again in a fortnight, sure; and that means a replenished exchequer by-and-by, little puss."

"I've been thinking, girls," more quietly spoke Mrs. Sheridan, "that I might get some button-holes from Tyler's. I could do them at odd spells, and every little helps."

A protesting shout went up around her.

"Button-holes, indeed! No, marmie, you sha'n't put your precious old eyes out poking over button-holes; you shall just take care of the housekeeping and mother us, and make this mean, cramped little tenement the cosiest, homiest dearest spot in all the city. We're only too thankful not to be living in some dismal dungeon of a boarding-house, good marmie."

"Yes; that's it," indignantly broke in May, "you're all going to slave yourselves to death while I sit around a lazy good-for-nothing. You won't even hear what I want to do," she pouted, aggrievedly.

Agnes rapped on the table, calling "Order! Order! Baby May has the floor. Come now, give us your scheme, old wiseacre."

They all turned toward her, admiring, expectant, curious.

"Well," began the mollified May, "it's to write for folks—letters and things; a kind of an—what do you call it?"

"Amanuensis," promptly suggested Betty.

"Yes; that's what I mean, an amanuensis. You know I've a lovely hand, Bet, if I do say it, and I know punctuation like a printer; oh! and I can spell, and"—naively, with a deepening color in her pretty cheeks—"I've got 'The Model Letter-Writer' all by heart. I'm going to advertise."

"'To advertise!'" dismayedly echoed aristocratic Agnes. "Horrible!"

"But I am, though," persisted May.

She really always had her way, and she wheedled them into acquiescence at last.

Then she brought out her writing materials, and after much evident effort and unsatisfactory attempts, triumphantly read:

Amanuensis!—A young lady will call at house to attend to correspondence. Understands the art in all its branches. Fine calligraphist. Address M. F. S., *Reporter* Office.

"'Calligraphist' is good," laughed Betty.

"And 'the art,' too," said Agnes.

"And the initial expedient for shielding the family pride, too," mischievously added May.

"And now I'm just going to run right down with my 'ad' so as to get it into the morning paper," she continued, all in the same breath.

The advertisement came out per programme, and in the afternoon of the day on which it appeared May found two answers awaiting her at the *Reporter* office.

"Mrs. De Lyle, No. 420 Wentworth Avenue," ran one address.

"Oh! I know she's a perfectly lovely lady," averred May. "Such a beautiful name!"

But the second response was brought forward with less alacrity and announced with less enthusiasm.

"Job Hungerford."

"Some horrid old cross-patch of a man!" groaned Agnes.

May admitted that she had thought only of ladies, very sweet and very gentle ladies, she mentally confessed, but beggars couldn't expect to be choosers. She wasn't afraid, nor she wasn't going to back down, not for a half-dozen Job Hungerfords.

They watched her from the window—"mother and the girls"—as she tripped off down the street the next forenoon, setting out upon her career of business. With loving pride, they noted all her girlish prettiness—the soft peach-bloom of her cheeks and the gleam of her golden hair brought out against a foil of black habilaments. Very leniently they smiled upon all her sixteen-years-old eagerness and self-confidence.

"But it's a crazy undertaking," Agnes said. "I wonder that we've allowed it."

It was one of the handsomest of the avenue houses at which our enterprising little maiden rang a few moments later. It was a most luxurious apartment into which she was presently ushered to meet her patroness. May thought she had never seen a face quite so splendid as that which then confronted her from its bank of snowy pillows—a dark face, with a dash of carmine in either cheek and another on the full, curving lips through which a glitter of white teeth broke; a pair of saucy black eyes and a wealth of jetty hair that, innocent of crimpers, rippled and waved about the low, broad brow.

The splendid young woman gave an ejaculation of surprise.

"Such a dear little thing!" she cried, "I expected some wretched old hyena in spectacles."

Then in more conventional tones, "Well, Miss Sheridan," (here "Baby May" felt a conscious influx of dignity and courage) "you find me au naturel, so to speak, not yet out of bed, in fact. I didn't get home till morning, which accounts. I'm unspeakably relieved that you've come. There's a whole batch of things on hand to be answered, and I never could have done it myself. The truth is"—the beautiful lace slipped forward on its pillow a confidential bit—"the truth is, I don't know how."

She laughed at the wonder in May's upturned eyes. "Oh! I'm not a Hottentot quite," she explained. I've been in boarding-school. I've got a diploma, even, but somehow I can't tell just how these matters ought to go. Here, Jane"—addressing a servant—"clear away the coffee things and bring my portfolio. Now, Miss Sheridan, draw up your chair," indicating the stand beside the bed on which she was already laying out her paper, "and we'll proceed to business."

The writing was communications of a formal sort, social replies mostly, and May managed it admirably, not even once getting mixed in the use of the first and third persons.

Mrs. De Lyle was delighted.

"Why, you're a perfect find, my dear," she said. "I shall just mention you around, and you'll be famous next thing you know.

"And now there's one thing more; I want you to fix up a letter to my mother-in-law. Poor old soul! I don't believe I've written her in six months."

"The Model Letter-Writer" was not explicit in reference to epistles of this nature; but May essayed the task, transcribing from Mrs. De Lyle's rather diffuse and ardent dictation a message to warm the heart of the stoniest mother-in-law.

Then Mrs. De Lyle made May tell her own little story, and praised and petted her without stint.

"You shall stay to lunch with me, my dear," she declared at length. "Oh! yes, you shall; no excuses now. Are you fond of books? Of course you are. Run down in the library while I dress. But I haven't settled my bill yet! How much?" the lady suddenly asked, coming out of the dining-room after lunch with an arm slipped affectionately around May's waist.

May hesitated in confusion. The give and take of ordinary business seemed profanation in the face of this gracious hospitality so charmingly accorded, and she really did not know what would be fair compensation for the service she had rendered.

Meanwhile Mrs. De Lyle thrust inte her hand a little pile of coins. "Not at all too much, my dear," she laughingly declared, "You've been well worth it. Come again the last of the week; I shall have something more by that time. Good-by"—and the carmine lips dropped a light kiss on May's uplifted brow.

Notwithstanding her happy first experience, it was with considerable trepidation that May went on to

"Beard the lion in his den,
The Douglas in his hall."

The "hall," however, proved merely a respectable frame house, having about it, without and within, an air of substantial comfort, while the "Douglas" himself, *alias* Job Hungerford, turned out not such a formidable personage, after all. Indeed, it was a rather kindly face that looked toward her from the far corner of the deeply-shaded room—kindly so far as kindness might be portrayed in a countenance the special expression of which was masked by a pair of huge green goggles.

"Bad eyes," explained Mr. Hungerford. "Doctor's forbid me to use 'em for a week. Couple of letters; important; here"—shoving an inkstand and pen across the table at which May was already seated.

Half-way through the second letter, the man broke off abruptly in the middle of the sentence he was dictating.

"What's your name, child?"

"May Sheridan."

"Why! Why! It isn't—it can't be—*be* you Mark Sheridan's daughter?"

"Yes, sir."

"Old blockhead! I might a known it. Them's Mark's ways, sure's the world—Mark's pretty, pleasant ways right over again, sure's the world. Oh!"—gently touching the sleeve of May's black gown—excuse me. I hadn't noticed your mornin' clo'es. Your pa—"

"Yes, sir; papa is dead," huskily answered May, with a sudden brimming of the sweet blue eyes.

"There, now; don't, now; don't," pleaded the old man, stroking tenderly with his big, clumsy hand the girl's bent, shining head. I'll take care of you, child. I'll take care of you. Ever heard of me?"

May negatively shook her head.

"Well, maybe not. 'Twa'n't Mark's way to go about boastin' of his righteous deeds. But your pa done me a good turn once, child—years an' years ago. No matter what now; but 'twas the savin' an' the makin' of me, an' I ain't forgot. I've knocked 'round the world pretty well sence them times, an' I've made my pile and come back to die in the old place. I've been kinder inquirin' after Mark, but nobody seemed to know what had become of him. So he's gone, poor feller! an' left his children to shirk for theirselves. Well, I've neither wife nor chick nor chil' of my own, an' we'll see; yes, we'll see. I'm a thinkin' of makin' my will one of these days, an' there's a good round sum, an' we'll see. I ain't forgot what Mark Sheridan done for me, an' I'd like to prove my gratitude to hissen, if I can't to him; we'll see."

Then the old weather-beaten face creased itself whimsically.

"But I ain't a milliner quite" (here May, despite her emotion, laughed outright), "no," dryly repeated her new-found friend, in no wise disconcerted; "I ain't a milliner quite, nor I ain't so old's I look, an' am likely to hang on for a good spell yet. Folks that waits for dead men's shoes is liable to get barefoot, you know. I guess you'll want to look about for yourself a little, an' if you like this sort of business I can find you some more customers, an' there's no reason why you shouldn't make your dollar a day at it right straight 'long, an' not hurt yourself neither."

It was a most incoherent story that May poured out on her arrival home—a story from which, at first recital, her listeners could gather little more than a confused idea of wonderful adventure and great success and rare good fortune in prospective.

"And I've got another answer from the *Reporter* office to-night," she gleefully announced. "Oh! we are going to get rather rich, old marmie; so go make some muffins, please, and we'll celebrate a bit. Oh! Aggie"—hanging about her sister's neck—"aren't you glad I went at the old beast? And that dear, blessed old man that's going to leave us his money—he never would have found us like enough if I hadn't!"

—*N. Y. Examiner.*

Weather Predictions.

Shall we ever be able to forecast the weather? This inquiry is certainly one of great interest, not only as a matter of curiosity but also as a question of practical importance. Some of the problems involved in its discussion have hitherto baffled all efforts at solution. All we can do in such cases is to wait, not only for facts and observations, but also for their patient scientific discussion. As yet astronomers are the only modern prophets whose predictions can be implicitly relied upon. The eclipses of the twentieth century or the positions of the planets five hundred years hence can be foretold with unerring certainty. But let us remember that in the time of Copernicus even this would have been wholly impossible. Dr. Halley was the first to predict the return of a comet—a prediction not verified till 1759. Within the memory of persons now living the appearance of meteoric showers could no more have been foretold than can rain storms and tornadoes now. This progress has all been accomplished by a painstaking collection and comparison of facts. But changes of the weather are as much within the domain of law as the motions of comets and planets. He would be a rash man, therefore, who should affirm that the limit of our knowledge in this direction has already been reached. At the same time it must be confessed that the question is entangled with perplexing difficulties. There are a number of factors to be combined in the calculation. (1.) The influence of the sun, the great source of our heat; the state of its surface, its magnetic condition, its spots, etc., all of which, more or less, affect the terrestrial atmosphere. (2.) Other possible influences from without, as the passage of the earth through meteoric streams like those, for instance, of August and November. (3.) Terrestrial magnetism, the aurora borealis, the influence of mountain ranges, ocean currents, etc., etc. In view of all these facts it seems obvious that meteorology as a science can have no rapid advancement. We must wait, and work, and hope, and indulge the Vennors, the Tices, the Hazens, and even the Wigginses. Like the organist out West they are doing the best they can.

—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Feathered Executioners

The hanging of a sparrow by two of its feathered companions was witnessed this morning at the corner of Broadway and River street. A colony of the little chatterers have built their nests behind one of the signs on the third story of the J. N. Warren & Co. building. Passers by saw that a sparrow was suspended from the sign by a string which encircled the bird's neck. Two other sparrow's were vigorously pulling at the string in opposite directions and drawing it tighter around the neck of the victim. Suddenly the executioners darted at the suspended bird and drove their bills fiercely into the body until life seemed to be extinct. Bystanders succeeded by the use of a stick in dislodging the dead bird so that its inanimate form fell to the sidewalk. It was then found that the string was fastened by a knot so tightly that strangulation must have caused death, and the feathers were stained with blood where the hangmen had pecked at the dangling body.—*Troy Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—It is said that the Mormon emissaries in the South have never succeeded in converting a negro to Mormonism.

—Prof. Huxley makes this point: "The French attend to their own language, the Germans study theirs; but Englishmen do not seem to think it worth their while."

—The first work of the Egypt exploring expedition of London will be the excavation of Raamses, one of the two cities mentioned in Exodus, as built by the forced labor of the Jews.

—The Duke of Portland, Earl de Grey, Lord Charles Beresford. and Major Jackson, during a recent shooting excursion in the Terai in India, killed four tigers, six rhinoceroses, and a number of sambhur.

—Boetel, the new tenor over whom European opera-goers are in ecstacies, was formerly, like Wachtel, a cab-driver. His old companions in that trade in Hamburg, where he was discovered, have just presented him with a silver "whip of honor" which cost $120.

—Sadly ungallant, too, is the fickle Mr. Biggar. A friend asked him, just after the court had condemned him to pay $2,000 to Miss Hyland: "Why did you kiss her foot?" "Because," growled the honorable member from Cavan, "it was handsomer than her face."

—The old ladies in the country, who get a good deal of enjoyment out of what Charles Dudley Warner detests, will not agree with him when he says: "I am weary of going to funerals which are not my funerals, no matter how chatty and amusing the undertaker."

—Albert Blair, while playing at Binghamton, Solano County, Cal., several days ago ran a sliver into his foot. Dr. Trafton was called in and had to administer chloroform before it could be taken out. Next morning he died, the physicians say, from spasms of the heart.

—An ingenious English tramp has been in the habit of securing satisfactory quarters for himself by skillfully feigning (temporarily) lunacy and getting accommodated in asylums, of which he has resided in forty. However, he tried his little game once too often at Chester lately.

—The historic mountains of the old world are bestirring themselves. Ararat is shedding avalanches instead of catching arks. Ætna is luxuriating in a little eruption, and from the volcanic ashes falling on the coast of Norway it is thought that Hecla is making things interesting for Iceland.

—The chief of a Nevada band of Piute Indians has hit upon a happy way of restoring to sobriety, and at the same time punishing, the members of the band who get under the influence of fire-water. He causes them to be lowered into an abandoned mining shaft forty feet deep and keeps them there, feeding them on bread and water, until they are perfectly sober and willing to promise to abstain in the future. The cure has been found very effectual.

—Why would it not be better to sow down to clover and timothy half of the ground we have now in corn and by better cultivation raise as much on the other half as we do now on the whole, and get the clover and timothy clear? Supposing some of our farmers try that way, and after sowing half the corn ground in grass for two or three years, plow that up and put into corn and sow down the land that had been in corn. All will be surprised to see how the few years in clover had both enriched and cleaned the ground.—*Coffin.*

Making Fiddle-Strings.

Violin, guitar and banjo strings, and in fact all sorts that come under the general head of "gut," are made from the entrails of lambs and cattle, from the delicate threads used for sewing racket-ball covers up to the half-inch thick round belts. After a lamb is seven months old its entrails are no longer fit for making strings for violins; consequently this branch of the manufacture can only be carried on a few months in each year. All the work of making gut-strings is about the same, but greater care has to be exercised in preparing those intended for musical instruments than others. The process in manufacturing those is comparatively simple, but far from easy. When the entrails, for which a good price has to be paid, are thoroughly cleaned, they are split with a razor. Only one-half is fit for use in violin strings. That is the upper or smooth half. The lower half is fatty, rough and of unequal thickness. The strips are put through rollers turned by hand for eight or nine days to take all the stretch out of them. Then they are spun or twisted. Five or six strands go to make an E string, eight or nine an A string, and twenty are put into a D string. Then they go through a bleaching bath of sulphur fumes. After that they are twisted again. Then they are softened in pearlash water, again subjected to the action of the sulphur fumes, twisted again, dried and finally rubbed down smooth with pumice stone. Altogether it takes ten or eleven days to make a string. When done they are each seventy-two inches long—four lengths for a violin—and thirty of them coiled separately and tied together make up the "bundle" of the trade. We can make just as good violin strings here as the best that come from Saxony or any other part of Germany, and very much better than any that are made in France, but we cannot compete with the best Italian strings in point of quality. Except in the latter, not more than one in three will be absolutely correct and equal in tone throughout; but there is one maker in Italy who, by some secret process of his own, secures and guarantees perfect accuracy throughout for every string he makes. He does not make more than sixty or one hundred bundles a year, but his strings command $10 per bundle here—cost that to the importer—while other strings are worth only $3 or $4, and others only $1.50. The Italian makers have one great advantage—the raw material is thin, fine, free from fat and evenly smooth all around, so that they can use the whole, instead of having to split it, as we must. That gives to their completed strings a durability and evenness that we can not attain. No gut harp-strings are manuactfured in this country.—*N. Y. Sun.*

DR. J. W. KERMOTT'S

STRICTLY VEGETABLE. ACT WITHOUT PAIN.

MANDRAKE PILLS,

CURE Sick-Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and PURIFY THE BLOOD.

NOTICE.—Without a particle of doubt, Kermott's Pills are the most popular of any on the market. Having been before the public for a quarter of a century, and having always performed more than was promised for them, they merit the success that they have attained. Price, 25c. per box. For sale by all druggists.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

THE BEST TONIC.

Cures Completely Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Liver and Kidney Complaints. Druggists and Physicians endorse it.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

SAMARITAN NERVINE

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A SPECIFIC FOR

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, FALLING SICKNESS, ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCHOHOLISM, OPIUM EATING, SYPHILLIS, SCROFULA, KINGS EVIL, UGLY BLOOD DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, BRAIN WORRY, BLOOD SORES, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, KIDNEY TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES.

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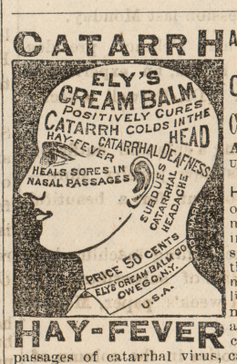
CATARRH



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ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR Catarrh & Hay Fever.

Agreeable to use. UNEQUALED FOR COLD IN THE HEAD Headache & Deafness, or any kind of mucus membranal irritations, inflamed and rough surfaces. A preparation of undoubted merit. Apply by the little finger into the nostrils. It will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the nasal passages of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membranal linings of the head from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell. Beneficial results are realized by a few applications.

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ROSES

5 SPLENDID VARIETIES all labelled, your CHOICE $1
12 for $2. 19 for $3.
26 " 4. 35 " 5.
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Strong Pot Plants for immediate bloom, delivered safely by mail post-paid to all points

WE GIVE a Handsome PRESENT of Choice and valuable ROSES free with every order, and are the only concern making a SPECIAL Business of Roses. Over 60 Large Houses for Roses alone. Our New Guide, *a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70pp, elegantly illustrated, sent* FREE

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Ladies' Scissors and Ink Erasers.

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STEEL PENS.

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240 Miles Shorter Between all eastern and northwestern points via Detroit, and

311 Miles Shorter via Port Huron to Monreal and all points in Canada, &c.

EAST.	STATIONS.	WEST.
9 15 A. M.	L.....Marquette.....A.	4 30 P. M.
10 41 "	.....Onota.....	2 18 "
11 20 "	.....Au Train.....	2 45 "
12 10 P. M.	.....Munising.....	2 00 "
2 20 "	.....Seney.....	12 15 "
3 25 "	.....McMillan.....	11 15 A. M.
3 30 "	.....Dollarville.....	10 50 "
3 25 "	.....Newberry.....	10 30 "
7 00 "	A.....St. Ignace.....L.	7 30 "
	Via M. C. R. R.	
7 10 A. M.	.....Bay City.....	9 45 P. M.
8 57 "	.....Lapeer Junct.....	7 21 "
10 35 "	.....Port Huron.....	4 15 "
7 58 "	.....Saginaw City.....	8 30 "
10 25 "	.....Lansing.....	5 35 "
11 15 "	.....Jackson.....	4 15 "
11 25 "	.....Detroit.....	5 00 "
	Via G. R. & I. R. R.	
1 00 P. M.	.....Grand Rapids.....	5 15 "
2 57 "	.....Kalamazoo.....	2 25 "

Connections are made at ST. IGNACE with:

The Michigan Central Railroad for Detroit and all points in Michigan and is the east, south and southeast. Trains leave Mackinac City 8:30 a. m. & 9:30 p. m.

The Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R for Grand Rapids, Fort Wayne and the South and East. Leaving Mackinac City at 9:50 p. m.

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FRANK MILLIGAN, Gen'l Frt. & Pass Ag't, Marquette, Mich.

984

Special Notices.

LOST!

Thursday the 17th, between Pittsfield P. O. and Mooreville, (route by way of York Church), a Small Russett Leather Pocket Book containing a conciderable amount of Money. A Liberal Compensation will be given to the finder on restoring the same to **J. D. ALLISON, Pittsfield Mich.**

W. KIMBALL

Has rented the Parsons gallery, where he will be pleased to see all people desiring the best photographic pictures.

☞Special rates to Students.

KIMBALL, Photographer, Successor to Mrs. J, H. Parsons. 1000

INFORMATION WANTED

In regard to the whereabouts of **Mrs. Jane Ross,** who disapeared the last day of April from Hann Station, Taylor. Discription: About 50 years of age, five feet high, well built, ronnd face with low forehead, dark complexion, brown hair, light blue eyes. Short sighted but does not wear spectacles. Under the left jaw is a mark from former ulceration of a tooth. Grey baize dress, red and black shaw streaked with white with black fringe. Brown straw bonnet, trimmed with brown silk, cloth gaiters. She had a bundle in her arm when she started; it was tied up with a Detroit Free Press. **$25.00** reward wil be paid to any person who wili give information as to her whereabouts.

HENRY ROSS,
Hann Station, Wayne Co., Mich.

Bedding Plants.

Ageratums	5cts.
Balm (Golden)	"
Coleus	"
Centaureas	"
Eupatoriums	"
Fuchsias	"
Large Fuchsias	10cts
Feverfews Fine plants	5cts
Geraniums in varieties	5 to 10cts.
Geraniums Silver and Gold	6 for $1.00
Heliotropes	5 to 10cts
Musk Plants	5cts
Oxalis	"
Pansis	50cts per doz
Pileas	5cts
Petunias Double	10cts
Vincas	5cts
Verbenas	60cts per doz.

Varieties of plants not in this list furnished at lowest catalogue rates.

Green House between **Huron** and **Washington** streets.

L. E. Childs.

AT Mrs. Platt's you will find a full assortment of Pansies, good varieties, strong and healthy.

CLOTHING Cleaned and Repaired. Gentlemen, I can Clean, Renovate and Repair Clothing to look equal to new.
997 THOMAS R. WHITELEY,
Huron st., 3d door South of Congress.

ENQUIRE AT O. A. AINSWORTH'S for PRESSED HAY on reasonable terms. South Huron Street. Headquarters for All Kinds of Produce. 997

MRS. Platt furnishes all kinds of flower work on short notice for funerals, weddings, parties, etc.

MRS. Platt has a splendid stock of Bedding Plants, all strong and healthy. Prices, five cents and upward each.

ON ACCOUNT of Advanced Years and Ill Health, will Sell my Block, (Store now occupied by me) on Congress street, opposite new Union Block, also my fine residence on Washington street, at a bargain. For terms, see me at my saloon.
997 JOSEPH MARTIN.

Just recieved at Mrs. Platt's a choice stock of verbenas. Call and see them.

NOTICE!

Having disposed of my Gallery, all persons having work or unsettled accounts are required and will please call and settle immediately.
MRS. PARSONS, Photographer.

FOR YOUR PUMPS!

For Pump Repairs, Well or Cistern, don't go by my Shop, basement of John Boyce's Shoe Store, on Huron St.
Ypsilanti, March 3, 1883.
990 **D. W. ROGERS.**

FOUND!

On or About Some Time Since, by the Ladies of Ypsilanti and Vicinity, that **L. MILLER,** at the **Depot,** Just this side of Haskin's Bakery, can Repair their Fine Shoes, so as to Delight the most Exacting. All kinds of Repairing Neatly Done.
L. MILLER.

The Cornwell Mineral Water

FOR BATHS

Has thus far proved beneficial when adapted to the case and used at the proper temperature. It is decidedly so in the various forms of Rheumatism and Chronic Catarrh, and diseases of the kidneys and the stomache. The Invigorating and Tonic effects are very marked. The water is penetrating and searching. For the muscular tissues, in my opinion, it has thus far shown, in the bath, powerful tonic and alterative medical qualities.

I believe it will develop in future use, wonderful healing qualities.

BATHS NOW ARRANGED
For Ladies and Gentlemen, Day and Evening.

Am confident the Mineral Baths will remove Scrofulus Humors and Erysipelas from the blood and cure Skin Diseases.

987 **DR. HALL.**

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and ecoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron Street Ypsilanti.

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Ypsilanti Michigan, July 17th, 1882.

DARWIN C. GRIFFEN, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and General Insurance Agent. Negotiations made and loans effected on mortgages and other securities **Office** in VanTuyl Block (first floor), Huron street Ypsilanti, Mich.
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HEMPHILL, BATCHELDER & CO., BANKERS, corner of Congress and Huron streets, Ypsilanti. 936

THE COMMERCIAL.

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THE TRAIN.

FROM THE CENTURY BRIC-A-BRAC FOR JUNE.

HARK!
It comes!
It hums!
With ear to ground
I catch the sound,
The warning, courier-road
That runs along before.
The palsing, struggling now is clearer!
The hill-sides echo "Nearerl nearer,"
Till, like a dove of rushing, frightened cattle,
With dust and wind and clang and shriek and rattle,
Passes the Cyclops of the train!
I see a fair face at a pane,—
Like a piano-string
The rails, unburdened, sing;
The white smoke flies
Up to the skies;
The sound
Is drowned—
Hark!
—*Charles H. Crandal.*

Additional Local continued from First Page.

Ann Arbor dealers pay $8000 liquor tax. Last year $8,115.

Miss Dr. French will please accept our thanks for Knoxville papers.

Fountain of Rinaldo at Light Guard Hall to-night. Don't miss it.

The Pioneer meeting is to be held at Manchester, Wednesday, June 6th.

The Century Magazine for June is a rich number. It never fails to mine deep.

Mr. C. D. Bassett has purchased a farm of 160 acres near St. Lawrence, Dakota.

Judge Tatem held an interesting meeting in Dr. Megan's neigborhood Thursday evening.

A. M. Noble is on his taps filling his livery with fine horses and carriages, ads next week.

That picture of great-grandmother in frontispiece of St. Nicholas for June is a striking one.

Prof. Daniel Putnam supplies the Baptist pulpit to-morrow and Prof. Vroman the next Sabbath.

The Washtenaw County Directory being larger than was anticipated, will be delayed several weeks.

Since the late cyclones, Seargent Finley's table has been covered with letters from the desolated districts.

The Chicago Times says, "We will boom Ypsilanti full of boarders, as soon as the mineral well is going."

A profitable article, that by Bro. Grannis pastor of the Congregational church on reading, in this week's Commercial

A reader of the Chelsea Herald claims to like it better than The Free Press. The editor is in a puzzled frame of mind.

St. John's church was crowded Sunday by the funerals of young O'Brien and Mrs. Mahoney occurring at the same hour.

Wm. H. Deubel and Geo. W. Voorheis have purchased the Warner flour mill Bellville and took possession last Monday.

This year Alderman Follmor presides over the board of health, an experienced man in city affairs. Dr. Batwell is secretary.

Schimmel is making a splendid outfit on Huron street for his new jewelry store—store refiitted. Look out for a beautiful front.

A new hand at the mailing machine last week caused some slips of subscribers. If you have missed last week's paper, May 19 call and get it.

Our readers will notice in the column of lost, the loss of Mr. J. D. Allison. The finder will feel rewarded in conscience and pocket by restoring it.

A. A. Graves keeps a sharp lookout to secure the nicest and most reliable grocery goods in the market and his customers seem to have found it out, multiplying all the time.

Rev. H. M. Gallup, will summer in the bright land of the "Dakota's" hoping that the change of climate may prove beneficial to his health. His family will reside in Ypsilanti.

Unclaimed letters May 24th: Annie Brown; Mrs. Celia Gregory; Richard Harus; Alfred Johnson; Estra Johnson; Frank Krause; Maria Rawlin; Mrs. Jane E. Snyder.

Dr. J. M. Gregory of the civil service commission takes Detroit as one of the headquarters for his work. He will soon be among old friends and acquantances in that city and vicinity.

Bishop Harris preached an able sermon at St. Luke's Monday evening. Thirteen parties were confirmed. Rev. Bro. McLain is adding to the membership of his church weekly, a happy omen.

The Register favors the proposed water works at Ann Arbor. The Courier says, no. The people will soon vote on the question. Our fellow citizen Mr. Leonard has made them a generous proposition.

Mr. C. K. Leonard has placed gas works in eighty villages and cities of the state and water works in several. He seems destined to send abroad the fame of Ypsilanti, a competitor of the mineral well renown.

Rev. C. A. Lamb writing to the Michigan Christian Herald, recounting the wonderful triumphs of the gospel in this state since his residence in it while yet a territory says, "If I live to see the 15th of June I shall be 84 years old.'

The Chapel Guild of St. Luke's church will give a Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival next Wednesday evening, May 30th, at the residence of Mr. Daniel Quirk. Twenty-five cents gives admission and a fine time with the delicious berry.

Both Mr. Gould and Mr. Field have signally failed in the newspaper business, though they have been so extraordinarily successful in other enterprises, and though they have at their command an enormous amount of capital; and their failure will be a warning to other men of the same sort for a long time to come. They will not attempt to run newspapers, but stick to the business they understand.

John M. Gregory, a member of the U. S. civil-service commission, will visit Detroit soon to arrange for examinations under the new civil-service laws.

NOTICE.—It would save the mineral well committee a good deal of trouble if parties who have subscribed would hand the amount of their subscriptions to Clark Wortley. They will need every cent as Messrs Moorman and Clark will expend over rather than under the $20,000.

There will be an extra meeting of the Ladies Literary Club Wednesday May 30th at three P. M., at the reaidence of Mrs. Austin George, Normal St. A full attendance is desired of all members of the Club, and a most cordial invitation is extended to all ladies interested in Literature; as the Club is to be favored with reviews of Goethe's "Faust" and Schiller's "Wallenstein."

PERSONALS.

Representative King is at home.

Dr. F. Woodruff visited his brother C. Woodruff this week.

L. W. Schimel was in Detroit Wednesday in the interest of his grand opening to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Harris from Saulsbury, Conn., who have been visiting his brother-in-law F. W. Cleaveland left for Cleveland Friday.

Dr. Baldwin a former citizen from Mattawan, N. J. is in the city, a guest of D.C. Batchelder.

Mrs. Morton, mother of Mrs. R. Lambie, has gone to Wajahmega to spend the summer.

Dr. Morford has moved into the stone house recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Deubel, Huron street. Welcome.

Judge Tatem, who secured 15,000 prohibition votes this spring made us a call Wednesday together with Rev. Dan Shier. Tatem looks every inch a Judge.

Prof. Horace Phillips, Supt. of city schools at LaPorte, Ind. is visiting his brother W. W. Phillips.

Mrs. A. S. Mallery is at home again. Mr. Mallery met her at her father's in the state of New York, and returned with her.

Rev. Mr. Sunderland who is absent at Saratoga, is a state delegate to the Foreign and Home mission societies and to the great bible translation meeting to be held by Baptists.

Dr. Justin Post has moved to Muskegon. The Dr. has made a good record here as a dentist. We commend him to the good will and patronage of the intelligent citizens of our sister city.

Mrs. Dearborn, from Hillsdale, a sister of Mrs. Heman Drury who has been visiting her three weeks past returned home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hutchinson have left for a trip up the lakes touching at Petoskey, Charlevoix and at their daughters Mrs. C. F. Comstock.

We had a pleasant call from Mr. Watson Snyder last Saturday. He is looking thin after his severe illness, but ready for another summer campaign. He takes his family in a few days to Petoskey, for it is hoped only a temporary residence. His residence is leased to Mr. Walton.

Oriska (Dakota) Benefit.

Oriska, for some unaccountable reason, had no church services on last Sunday, but the peoples' wants were more than made up by the pleasant gathering Sunday even- to sing gospel hymns, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Hunt.

W. B. Martin, of Martin & Williams, post traders at Standing Rock Agency, spent Sunday night with N. B. Perkins. Mr. M., anticipates no trouble from Sitting Bull, the famous Sioux Chief, of Custer massacre notoriety, who has just arrived at Standing Rock.

SEMINARY ITEMS.

Miss Norton has the mumps. Her room has been unoccupied part of the week.

The botany class went botanizing Wednesday.

The P. D. C have purchased new music books.

School lets out next Wednesday for Decoration day.

Upon one thing the American people, as a rule, can congratulate themselves: their courts, whether appointed or elected, are pure. A dishonest judge is so great an exception that when discovered, he arouses overwhelming indignation, and is removed.

MARRIED.

PHILLIPS—HENRY.—At Ann Arbor, May 15th, by the Rev. W. Hall, MR. WILLARD A. PHILLIPS to MISS ADA HENRY.

Miss Henry is the daughter of John Henry of Lake Ridge.

DIED.

JACOX.—In this city May 16 of, Consumption, CYNTHIA JACOX, aged 76 years.

Mrs. Jacox was born in Greenfield, Saratoga Co., New York, where her husband died in 1854. She came to Michigan in 1856. She leaves a family of several children who are left to mourn the loss of a kind and devoted mother.

FROM DR. RUTH A. FRENCH.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL.—As several have written thanking me for my previous letter to you, and asking for further information, by your permission, I will answer through your columns. Since writing last, the Board of trade has ordered 15,000 coppies of pamphlets to be printed for distribution, giving information concerning this section of country and its resources. Any one desiring a copy, can get it by dropping me a postal. So you see there is no longer any obstructions to northern imigration, but on the contrary it is courted, not only here, but in many other portions of the south, they are making strong efforts to induce northern men and capitol to come here. All the enterprising men, both northern and southern step to the front and give every new comer who is a desirable citizens a hearty welcome. The old prejudice and bitterness has almost disappeared, and a community of interest growing in its stead. The chief end of man in this world is money and this breaks down all other barriers, and every thinking southern man or woman recognizes the fact that capital either in labor or money makes them just so much wealthier and brings many comforts and luxuries to their door, that before the present condition of things, were unthought of. New enterprises are springing up every year, giving opportunities to invest capital profitably, but one needs to be on the ground to look after them. Manufacturers of various kinds are in successful operation, and the opening of new railroads brings this point into communication with all sections of the country making market for every thing that is either manufactured or grown. Real Estate has advanced greatly in consequence of the opening of new roads, and the increase of population, and business. Many have doubled their money in a short time who have invested in real estate. The rolling mills and nail factory paid twenty-nine per cent dividends last year. The coal, and marble mines pay handsomely. There are ice factories, paper mills, woolen mills, car wheel shops, button factories, car shops, machine shops for the railroads, furniture factories on small scales, pottery, zinc, smelting works, and many other things, beside the soil that yields a great deal of wealth. Farming land is cheap, but varies in price according to location and soil. In buying a farm, one does not always know how much he gets, as valuable mines are often discovered. Marble in quarries within five miles of the city, coal thirty miles, all soft coal. Large tracts of timber land, both pine and hard wood, are still almost unmolested. There is so much undeveloped wealth in East Tenneesee, that the present prosperity is but the morning dawn of what must be in store for this country. Formerly the soil was cultivated in so primitive a way, that the yield was small, but now with improved methods and implements fine crops of all kinds are produced. Market gardening would pay well, for any one who understood the business and done it on a large scale so as to be able to ship north when the home market was full. All kinds of fruit, and especially small fruits are easily cultivated. There is a great deal of land good for little else than grazing, consequently stock raising and dairying can be profitably conducted. Butter remains at twenty-five cents per. lb. Cheese factories as yet are not common. We had in market yesterday strawberries at fifteen cents a box, green peas thirty cts. a qt. shelled. From now until late fall we shall have fruit of some kind. Any one who has money or muscle, with brains to utilize them can do well in this country. The climate is as near perfect as can be found, neither excessive heat or cold, and the mountains are full of attractive resorts within a few hours ride in all directions for those who wish to escape the heat and dust of town. In winter, those who desire to escape the cool changes, can step aboard the cars, and in ten hours time find a summer temperature in the gulf states.

I will tell you of the public institutions and schools at some future time.

RUTH A. FRENCH.

Knoxville, May 14, 1883.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

M. M. Dillon to Wm. S. Begole, 82 acres sec. 14 York $3650.

George H. Gilmore to Helen J. Gilmore Ypsi. city property $600.

Aruella V. Braman to Albert S. Hanson Milan village property $350.

Rev. D. R. Shier, pastor of the M. E. church, Hudson, says:

"All interested in the spread of missionary intelligence will rejoice in 'Error's Chains,' which clothes the subject in a most attractive and almost wholly new garb. Interest in the work of the foreign missionary will be felt by many hitherto indifferent, and many zealous workers will add to their zeal, knowledge."

Rev. T. W. McLain, pastor of St. Luke's church says:

"I have examined 'Error's Chains' with some care, and can recommend it. The subjects it treats of are very important and are made interesting to the general reader."

Now, you young fellows, who will some time become "the oldest inhabitants," record it in an 1883 almanac that on the morning of the 22d of May, apple, cherry and plum trees being then in bloom, and grass six inches high, you cleaned off your sidewalk with a snow shovel, and it was still snowing. Unless you have the almanac to show for it, your grandchildren will wink at each other and whisper, "Gran'pa means March."—*Free Press*.

The snow shovel was not in use here.

ANOTHER LOT

OF THOSE

ALL SILK SASH AND TIE RIBBONS

Will be opened this morning at

W. H. SWEET'S.

ALL THE NEW SHADES IN SATIN AND OTTOMAN RIBBONS CAN BE FOUND IN OUR RIBBON CASE.

Geo. A. Neat's Variety Store

At the Depot.

No More High Prices

Best Granulated Sugar	10c
" Conf. A do	10
" White Extra C do	9
" Extra C do	8
" Yellow C do	7
" " "	6
" Syrup	60
Good Choice Syrup	50
Best N. O. Molases	80
" Green Rio Coffee	12½
" " Java do	20
" Roasted Rio do	18
" " Java do	22
" " Java & Moco	25
Good Roasted Rio do	12
Best Jap Tea	55
" Bulk Baking Powd'r	20
" 3 lb. Rice	25
" Eastern Fine Salt	1.10
" 1 lb. Can Salmon	15
" 1 " Fresh M'keral	15
" 1 " Lobsters	15
" 2 " Peas	10
" 2 " Beans	12
" 2 " Corn	12½
" 3 ' Choice Peaches	20
" 3 " " Tomatoes	12½
" 1 " Cove Oysters	6
" 3 Boxes Sardines	25

Geo. A. Neat's Variety Store

At the Depot.

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

[Corrected up to the hour of Publication.

WHEAT,	$ 98	@	1 00
CORN,	50	@	52
OATS,	40	@	42
BEANS,	1 00	@	1 25
POTATOES,	30	@	40
BARLEY per cwt	1 20	@	1 55
CLOVER SEED,	6 50	@	7 00
TIMOTHY SEED	2 25	—	
APPLES, per bushel	50	—	75
BUTTER,	18	—	20
EGGS, per doz	13	—	14
HONEY, cap	13	—	15
CHEESE	16	—	18
LARD,	12	—	14
PORK per cwt,	8 00	—	8 50
" in bbls	20 00	—	22 00
TALLOW	7	—	7½
HAY, per ton	8 00	—	11 00
SHEEP PELTS	25	—	1 50
LAMB PELTS	40	—	75
GREEN HIDES	6	—	6½
CURED "	8	—	
DEACON SKINS	25	—	40
WOOL, per lb	30	—	33
" " unwashed	25	—	28
CHICKENS, per lb dressed	13	—	14
TURKEYS, per lb dressed	15	—	16
LIVE STOCK.			
SHEEP, fatted, per 100 lbs	5 00	—	6 00
HOGS, store, per lb	6½	—	
" fatted	6½	—	7
COWS, milch	40 00	—	70 00
" fatted per lb	4	—	4½
STEERS, medium, per lb	4	—	5
" fatted, per lb	4½	—	5½

D°

Not be humbugged into buying any cheap shoddy Sewing machine but buy a **White** or **Domestic** of **G. Bro.** 991

Charles McCormick

STILL SELLS

MEAT

At the Depot,

Notwithstanding the reports circulated by rivals that he has closed his shop.

Undersells* ALL *Others.

A

Wood Market

In Rear of Meat Market. Good Wood at Reasonable Prices. 989.

MINESOTA

Spring Wheat Flour

AT

DeNike & Robison's,

991 **$6.50 per bll.**

Drugs and Medicines.

A. D. MORFORD

SUCCESSOR TO

H. VAN TUYL

At the Old Stand.

DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

ALL of the BEST, and at LOWEST RATES.

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MIXED PAINTS.

Ready for Use.

The Celebrated

RUBBER PAINT,

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Which, Price considered, surpasses all others.

PRESCRIPTIONS carefully prepared. Night Bell at the door. 959